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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable with sunny spells. Temps. 5-12 (41-53). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny spells. Temps. 4-12 (43-53). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temps. 8-20 (46-68). FRANKFURT: Thursday, cloudy with showers. Temps. 0-9 (33-48). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temps. 4-13 (40-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.£42.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
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Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr	Tunisia	0.375 Din
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Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	90.50
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U.S. Reportedly Sends Iran New Message on Hostages

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, April 2 (WP) — The United States delivered a new message today apparently designed to open the door open and overcome the remaining Iranian objections to the rapid transfer of the 50 Americans held hostage since Nov. 4.

But informed sources reported that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was still undecided on whether to go ahead with the transfer of the hostages to the government from the student militants who hold the U.S. Embassy.

Speaking to reporters after his return from a rapid visit to northern Iran, the president said tonight, "We asked for (President) Carter to say he would not say anything and he has sent a note saying he accepts that."

There was *no immediate* White House comment on the report that the Carter administration had sent a new private message.

At face value, Mr. Bani-Sadr appeared to be backing away from his unambiguous demand yesterday that the United States make a formal public declaration eschewing economic and political sanctions, or even criticism, in return for carrying out the transfer.

The new American message simply *noted that the Iranian government* has said the new parliament will decide the hostages' fate, informed sources said. That, too, was part of Mr. Bani-Sadr's condition for transferring the hostages to the authority of the 13-man ruling Revolutionary Council.

Rather than proclaiming the right to keep demanding the hostages' release, the message is reported to recall that the U.S. government's goal is to obtain their freedom as soon as possible. That apparently fell short of Mr. Bani-Sadr's more stringent, earlier demands to stop all propaganda efforts on the hostages' behalf.

The new message apparently dropped any hint of applying tough economic sanctions against Iran. Yet some sources confusingly suggested that this Sunday constituted a new deadline for the transfer if such punitive measures were to be avoided.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was depicted as profoundly uneasy about the transfer, especially in light of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's pronouncement that the new parliament will settle the hostage problem. Observers doubted that the parliament could get down to serious business before the end of May or beginning of June, at the earliest.

No new decision was expected before tomorrow evening, when the Revolutionary Council was scheduled to meet after a two-day midweek holiday.

There were reports that the government was considering having leading Moslem clerics visit the U.S. Embassy to report on the hostages' conditions of detention. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. Urges Claims on Iran Be Consolidated for Trial

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, April 2 (LAT) — The Carter administration has filed court papers siding with Iran against many U.S. corporations in a legal battle over Iranian assets in the United States.

In a legal brief filed Monday night, the Department of Justice argued that all claims filed by U.S. citizens against Iranian assets in the United States should be consolidated and heard in one court. The Iranian government agrees, preferring to have all the cases in one place.

Several U.S. firms had taken the opposite position. They would prefer to proceed independently with their various legal claims against Iran.

Some of the lawyers representing U.S. corporations said yesterday that they interpreted the administration's position as a signal to Iran that the United States would help in getting the freeze on Iranian assets lifted if Iran made progress on releasing the 50 American hostages in Tehran. Carter administration officials denied this interpretation.

Avoiding a Nightmare

"Obviously it is in Iran's interest to have the legal claims tried together, but that doesn't affect us one way or another," said a lawyer in the Justice Department who helped prepare the court papers. He said the administration was simply trying to prevent a "litigation nightmare."

A State Department official said that there was no diplomatic signal "whatsoever" in the filing of the court papers. He added, however, that the administration regularly considered the effect of the various claims on the hostage situation.

The Carter administration was not required to take a position on where the claims against Iranian assets should be tried. The cases essentially are disputes between private U.S. firms and the Iranian government. The United States filed its legal brief, however, as a friend of the court.

Thomas Shack Jr., an attorney with the Washington law firm of former Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., which is defending the Iranians against legal claims in the United States, said yesterday that his firm had had some communication with the State Department about the legal position it would take.

"There were *communications*, but not negotiations," Mr. Shack said. "We provided them with factual information. This was not done as a result of any instructions from Iran."

President Carter ordered the freeze on Iranian assets in the United States on Nov. 14, 10 days after the hostages were seized at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. His freeze order prevents the Iranians from making any use of their money and other assets in the United States.

In the days after the freeze was imposed, U.S. banks and corporations rushed to file claims against all Iranian assets — bank accounts, real estate, securities, even works of art — in the United States.

Generally, these firms have sought repayment for money they claim is owed them by the Iranian government for defaulting on contracts, loans or other agreements signed by the government of the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

So far, at least 159 civil suits have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

Saadeddin Shazli (center) addresses a news conference in Beirut. With him are the Lebanese Communist Party chief, George Hawi (left), and Salah Khalaf, the PLO second in command.

Shazli Vows to Oust Sadat

'73 War Chief Leads Anti-Egypt Front

BEIRUT, April 2 (NYT) — Egyptian political exiles have rallied under the leadership of a former army officer and formed a front with the declared objective of overthrowing the regime of President Anwar Sadat.

Gen. Saadeddin Shazli, who was chief of staff of the Egyptian armed forces at the outset of the Yom Kippur war with Israel in October, 1973, said at a press conference here today that his group would first try democratic means to oust Mr. Sadat. "If this does not work," he said, "then we shall resort to revolutionary violence."

Gen. Shazli, 58, announced the formation of the Egyptian National Front last Thursday in Damascus, saying that he had been chosen general secretary and that the group would be based in the Syrian capital.

He said today that the front had already been recognized by Syria, Libya, Algeria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, all of which form the Confrontation Front opposed to Mr. Sadat's peace treaty with Israel.

Unclear on Methods

Guerrillas of the military police of the PLO guarded the seaside hotel where Gen. Shazli held his press conference.

"If our democratic rights are denied we shall resort to revolutionary violence to topple the Sadat regime," he said without explaining how the front intended to go about carrying out its objectives.

They were outlined in a manifesto declaring that after Mr. Sadat was ousted the new Egyptian regime would abrogate the treaty with Israel, terminate "the present alliance with United States" and re-establish Egypt's place in the Arab world leadership.

The majority of Arab countries have boycotted the Sadat regime in disapproval of the treaty with Israel.

Gen. Shazli was relieved of his commission by President Sadat a few days after Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal and smashed the Israeli Bar-Lev Line in Sinai in 1973. Mr. Sadat called Gen. Shazli a coward. But Gen. Shazli said in his memoirs published last year that he was dismissed because he was being billed by the media as the hero of the war.

Campaign in Exile

Gen. Shazli was subsequently sent abroad as ambassador, first to the Court of St. James's and then to Lisbon. He was dismissed from his diplomatic post in June, 1978, after he publicly expressed disapproval of Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel. He moved to Algiers, where he began a campaign against the Cairo government.

He said today that it took 18 months of intensive contacts to rally Egyptian exiles opposed to Mr. Sadat into one front.

The front's manifesto was signed by four other factions: a Nasserite group backed by Libya, a Moslem fundamentalist faction independent of the Moslem brotherhood, the outlawed and Soviet-oriented Egyptian Communist Party and a coalition of leftist Egyptian intellectuals residing in Beirut.

Gen. Shazli sharply criticized Mr. Sadat's turning to the United States for weapons. "The United States will never provide Egypt with as many arms as it gives Israel," he said, asserting that the strength of the Egyptian armed forces was one third of what it was during the 1973 war.

Egypt had in the past depended almost entirely on the Soviet Union for arms.

Carter, Reagan Win 2 States; Brown Quits

By Adam Clymer

By Adam Clymer

MILWAUKEE, April 2 (NYT) — President Carter won a landslide victory in Wisconsin's Democratic presidential primary yesterday while Ronald Reagan won by a narrower margin in the Republican contest.

President Carter and Mr. Reagan also won by wide margins in the Kansas primary.

Mr. Carter's Wisconsin victory was lopsided enough to re-establish the commanding lead in the Democratic race that was chipped by Sen. Edward Kennedy's surprising victories last week in New York and Connecticut.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California, far behind in third place, announced last night that he was withdrawing from the race for the nomination.

Somber Supporters

Mr. Reagan not only defeated former CIA Director George Bush and Illinois Rep. John Anderson, he also won a large share of votes from Democrats and independents, strengthening his argument that he can win in November.

With 55 percent of 3,434 precincts reporting, results in the Wisconsin Democratic race gave Mr. Carter 227,817 votes (55 percent) to Sen. Kennedy's 126,924 (31 percent) and Gov. Brown's 52,508 (13 percent).

With 53 percent of the precincts reporting in the Republican primary, Mr. Reagan had 213,891 votes (38 percent) to Mr. Bush's 174,949 (31 percent) and Rep. Anderson's 167,360 (30 percent).

Gov. Brown told somber supporters that this was his last campaign in 1980. He added, "Sometimes it's difficult to look at reality, but sometimes it's liberating."

While Mr. Carter's wide margin over Sen. Kennedy eased his side's concerns after the Massachusetts Democrat's successes last week, the *much larger turnout* in the Republican primary signaled difficulty for the Democrats in the fall in this swing state.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said in Washington that the Wisconsin victory night was "very important" but added, "I don't think any candidate would consider a race clinched until the exact number of delegates is secured."

He asserted that Mr. Carter's victory was due more to what he termed the "strident and negative" statements by Sen. Kennedy than to any hopeful developments in Iran in the last two days. But he added that the Wisconsin vote was "particularly welcome" because it was a state "in which candidates from the more liberal segment of the party have done well and are expected to do well."

But the opposition, after congratulating Mr. Carter, also tried to sound optimistic. Stephen Smith, Sen. Kennedy's campaign manager, said that the campaign would move today to "Pennsylvania, where there won't be any confusion about a crossover and where Democrats will be able to make a clearcut choice."

But a New York Times-CBS News Poll of 2,226 voters leaving polling places indicated that Wisconsin's open primary which encourages crossover voting had not greatly affected the results. While Mr. Reagan held a much bigger

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kennedy's Hopes for Another Upset Are Dashed

Predictable Primary Vote a Surprise in Wisconsin

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — The surprise in Wisconsin yesterday was the lack of surprises. And that made last week's New York primary, with Sen. Edward Kennedy's stunning upset victory, look more like a special case than a precedent for other parts of the country.

Although no major upsets had been forecast, Wisconsin has a tradition of confounding the experts and throwing support to mavericks and underdogs. And after New York, the White House became worried about Sen. Kennedy's final campaign sallies.

But as the results unfolded, Wisconsin voters turned out to be rather conventional this year — more like their Midwestern neighbors in Illinois than like the protest voters in New York and Connecticut last week.

Not only did they back the nationwide front-runners, President Carter and Ronald Reagan, but a New York Times-CBS News Poll revealed that Wisconsin's much-discussed crossover voting was spread among several candidates. This development was most disappointing for Republican Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, who had banked on overwhelming crossover support to gain his first primary victory.

Reagan Attracts Crossovers

The crossovers were there in far greater numbers than four years ago, the poll showed. Voters who described themselves as Democrats and independents cast more than half the votes in the Republican primary. But the survey showed that Mr. Reagan was almost as effective at attracting crossover support as Mr. Anderson.

Also following the Illinois pattern, the former California governor's capacity to reach across party lines for support, as well as the much higher turnout projected by the poll for the Republican than the Democratic primary, were omens of potential trouble for the Democratic presidential nominee in the fall.

Probably Sen. Kennedy's most symptomatic difficulty was his relative inability to mobilize support among voters who considered inflation and the economy *the key issues* of the campaign. In New York, Sen. Kennedy carried such voters by a ratio of nearly 2-to-1, but in Wisconsin, President Carter outpolled him by a 3-2 ratio among that group.

Moreover, with the Kennedy forces gearing up for a major challenge of Mr. Carter in Pennsylvania three weeks from now, the Times-CBS poll in Wisconsin showed the president again enjoying the kind of *public endorsement for his foreign* policy, especially on Iran, that was so notably missing just a week ago in New York.

As expected, there was a late surge for Sen. Kennedy, but the Massachusetts Democrat ran afoul of some of the mistrust and conservative voter attitudes that have hurt him in other primaries. Perhaps even more strikingly, the poll disclosed that Rep. Anderson's crossover support came more at the expense of President Carter than of Sen. Kennedy.

The bad news for Mr. Kennedy and the good news for Mr. Carter was that *on issue after issue*, according to the Times-CBS poll, the Wisconsin voters were in tune with the voters in Illinois, who gave President Carter victory by a ratio of nearly 2-to-1 two weeks ago.

This suggested that last week's upset in New York may have been the result, as Carter spokesmen have contended, of a special outburst of anti-Carter sentiment over inflation, Iran, and Israel in a decidedly liberal state rather than the signal of a sudden sharp decline in Mr. Carter's support nationwide. Both the Kennedy and Carter camps have said, however, that Pennsylvania could come closer to the New York pattern.

In Wisconsin, moreover, Sen. Kennedy split the anti-Carter vote with Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California. Mr. Brown had campaigned far more extensively than Mr. Kennedy.

In the Republican race, Mr. Reagan not only carried self-styled Republicans by more than a 2-1 ratio against Mr. Anderson and George Bush, but he profited from his image as a firm conservative, even though most Republican voters in Wisconsin called themselves moderates.

His campaigning in traditional Democratic blue-collar areas of South Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha in search of crossover support appeared to have *paid off* handsomely.

Among Republicans he won all social classes, but among the crossover voters, his support was strongest among lower-income voters with a high school education, while Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bush picked up the more well-heeled and well-educated independents and Democrats.

The poll, which included more than 1,600 voters, also showed that roughly one-fourth of the crossovers considered themselves conservatives, another indication that Mr. Reagan's campaign tactics have been working well for him.

Hint Kremlin Tries to Revive Cominform

...ly Communists Widen Split With Russia

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 2 (NYT) — The Italian Communist Party, in unusually blunt public defiance of the Soviet Union, today formally announced that it will refuse to attend a Soviet-sponsored conference of communist parties on the issue of the installation of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Unita, the party newspaper, in a front-page editorial, declared that the conference would be counterproductive and it indirectly accused Moscow of wanting to restore the Cominform, the Communist international organization which was dissolved in 1956, as a means of imposing the Soviet leaders' will on the foreign Communist parties.

It said that Communists were not the only ones to be concerned about peace and disarmament but that Roman Catholic, Socialist and Social Democratic parties had a right to take part in any discussion of these issues.

The editorial accused Georges Marchais, the French Communist leader, of deliberately causing trouble between the two parties by issuing the invitation to the conference even though the Italian party had made it clear in preliminary contacts that it would not attend.

In the crucial paragraph hinting at a Soviet attempt to reimpose a dictatorial grip on foreign Communist parties, the editorial said:

"The way in which the conference has been convened gives once more rise to questions about the relationship between Communist parties . . .

"We have to know whether there is not a tendency to return to the idea of an international organization and, hence, a centralized leadership — an idea that has been solemnly rejected in authoritative documents of our movement."

The Cominform, which had been the agency through which the Kremlin imposed strict conformity on foreign Communists, was dissolved at the time of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956, when Nikita Khrushchev, then chairman of the party, ended many practices of Stalinism.

Several party congresses have reaffirmed the decision that no such organization should exist.

The action of the Italian Communists further deepened the rift between them and the French party, which sent out the invitations to the conference together with the Polish Communist Party. The Italians have made it clear that they think Mr. Marchais has been acting as a messenger of the Russians. (IHT, April 2).

The Spanish Communists and the Yugoslavs also are reported to have refused to attend the conference. The Italians think that others may follow suit.

The Italian Communists have been going out of their way to demonstrate their independence from Moscow for several weeks. Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, is due to fly to Peking next week for the first time, and detente and disarmament are among the principal topics he is due to discuss there.

Party officials have shrugged off Soviet criticism of the visit by saying that "It had to be expected."

The Italian party, moreover, has been systematically seeking to establish privileged relations with the non-Communist parties of the European left. Last week, Mr. Berlinguer met in Strasbourg with Francois Mitterrand, the head of the French Socialists, and was bitterly attacked by Mr. Marchais as a result.

At the same time, another leader of the Italian party, Giorgio Napolitano, went to London to meet the leaders of the Labor Party. And earlier, Mr. Berlinguer himself met with Willy Brandt and with Spanish and Portuguese Socialist leaders.

According to Italian Communist officials, these talks have shown that their own positions and those of the leading European Socialist parties are generally close on such issues as disarmament, detente and the need to assert greater European independence within the North Atlantic alliance.

U.S. Prime Rate Reaches 20%

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI) — The prime rate on large bank loans in the United States reached 20 percent today, an unprecedented level squeezing both consumer and business borrowing but still short of the expected peak in interest rates.

The increase from the prevailing 19½ percent rate adopted Friday was the 12th by banks this year. The prime was 15¼ in February and now stands at double the 10 percent rate charged in late 1978.

Chemical Bank of New York, ranked sixth in the country, led the move to a 20 percent prime and was joined by Bank of America, Wells Fargo and Crocker National of San Francisco, Continental Illinois and First National Bank of Chicago, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh and Security Pacific of Los Angeles among others.

Details, Page 9.

China Test Adds to Garlic Lore

Its Legendary Power Extended to Meningitis

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sixteen cases of a frequently fatal form of meningitis have been treated with garlic alone in a Chinese test of the herb's medicinal properties. While the percentage of recoveries was not as high as when drugs were also used, the experimenters concluded that garlic has promise as a substitute for the recommended drugs, whose side effects are severe.

The test, reported in the February issue of the Chinese Medical Journal, adds one more ailment to the list of those against which garlic has been reported effective or helpful. Others include high blood pressure; hardening of the arteries; cancer tumors; excessive blood sugar, as in diabetes; intestinal infections, by the most common form of salmonella bacteria, and parasites.

Reports of such diverse applications are scattered through the medical literature of the last 30 years. In the United States, however, few, if any, of the usual forms of treatment have been supplanted by garlic. And for ethical and legal reasons, the clinical tests in China could not be conducted in the United States, because they would substitute an uncertain treatment for one known to improve chances of survival.

The Chinese report, from Hunan Medical College in Changsha and its affiliated hospital, concerned cryptococcal meningitis. This is an inflammation of the meninges — the membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord — caused by a yeastlike

fungus known as Cryptococcus neoformans. Many untreated patients die within a few months, but treatment with a derivative of the soil bacterium Streptomyces nodosus, known as amphotericin B, is said to cut mortality to about 15 percent.

The drug, however, has severe side effects, such as kidney damage, convulsions and generalized pain. Costly medication and hospital care may have to be continued three or four months. Hence the Chinese, in their search for a possible substitute, have been considering garlic on the basis of their tests.

Of 21 cases of cryptococcal meningitis encountered by the Changsha group during five years, 16 were treated with garlic alone and the remaining five with other drugs as well, including amphotericin B. The garlic was given by mouth, by injection into muscle or by infusion into veins.

The report said that six of the 16 cases treated only with garlic had been cured, in that all symptoms had vanished and fungi could no longer be found in the cerebrospinal fluid. Five other cases improved and five died. Among the five also given drugs two were cured, two improved and one died.

The history of the garlic plant, Allium sativum, has been described by Lloyd Harris in "The Book of Garlic." Garlic was eaten in Babylon in 4500 B.C., Mr. Harris says, and helped nourish the builders of the pyramids about 2900 B.C. Its medicinal use in Egypt, China and India dates back more than 2,000 years.

In folklore, it has been regarded as a defense against senility, impotence, menstrual disorders, heart disease, cancer, intestinal parasites and the bites of humans — not to mention vampires. In the Soviet Union, a garlic extract, allicin, is used as an antibiotic sometimes called Russian penicillin.

The microbe-killing properties of allicin are cited in the Merck Index of Chemicals and Drugs, a widely used medical reference published in the United States, but there is no evidence that it is being used in the United States.

— WALTER SULLIVAN

French Terrorist Roundup Shows Police Pact at Work

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, April 2 (NYT) — The arrests of 22 suspected terrorists, including five Italians, in France last weekend has disclosed for the first time the effectiveness of European police cooperation set in motion *over two years ago.*

After the murder of German business leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer in 1977, European government heads announced they would organize new measures against terrorism, which seemed to have developed international ties with the freedom of movement across borders within the Common Market and in Western Europe generally.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing called the plan the creation of a European "judicial area," but little more has been published about its implementation since then.

In fact, there have been a number of meetings of ministers responsible for the police, called interior ministers in most countries, and of high officials to provide for speedy exchange of information and establishing grounds for making arrests outside the cumbersome traditional procedures between governments.

The new measures, still unannounced, do not go far beyond the long-standing police exchanges through Interpol, according to a French source. But Interpol has always concerned itself only with common crime, and the moves to combat what has come to be named "Euro-terrorism" have an additional, intensely political dimension.

Computerized Files

The center of the new operation, the source said, is the computerized files of West Germany's Bundeskriminalamt, near Wiesbaden, containing what were said to be thousands of records on terrorist suspects collected in the last few years.

The major terrorist groups affected are those in Italy — the Red Brigades and affiliates; in West Germany — the Baader-Meinhof gang and successors; and in the United Kingdom — the Irish Republican Army.

But there is also a French group called Direct Action, and virtually every Common Market country has been the scene of terrorist action at one time or another.

The arrests in France were made partly in Toulon, an important port and naval base city near Marseilles, and partly in the Paris area.

A front-page editorial in Le Monde spoke of concern lest police cooperation "eventually weigh against the traditions of freedom and hospitality for foreigners which exist in a part of Europe, and especially in France."

Four Italians caught in the Toulon swoop were suspected of participating in a major hold-up last year in the north of France.

Identity Cards

Bank-notes corresponding to those stolen, and a thousand fresh Italian identity cards obviously ready to be forged, were found in their villa. One of the four was Franco Pinna, said to be a member of the Red Brigades and suspected by Italian police of having participated in the kidnapping and murder of Prime Minister Aldo Moro in Rome in 1978.

The arrests came very quickly after a shoot-out between Italian police and terrorists in Genoa last week. Although French police refused comment, it was assumed that the Italians found documents in the Genoa apartment that led the French to the suspects in this country.

Associated Press

CLASH IN CONCORDE — Riot police wrestle with mayors from Brittany, who are wearing their tricolor waistbands, yesterday at Paris' Place de la Concorde after the local officials led a demonstration in the capital to protest recent oil spills along the province's coastline.

Carter, Reagan Win 2 Races, Brown Quits

(Continued from Page 1)

lead among voters who called themselves Republicans than with others, he showed the strength he had claimed with lower-income Democrats. Moreover, the Kennedy campaign fear that the votes Rep. Anderson drew came from potential Kennedy voters did not seem to be borne out.

At stake in Wisconsin were 75 Democratic delegates and 34 Republican delegates to the national conventions at which presidential nominees will be nominated. But it also was important as the last large, heavily contested primary until April 22, when Pennsylvania will choose 185 Democrats and 83 Republicans.

In traditionally conservative Kansas, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter took the bulk of the 37 Democratic and 32 Republican delegates at stake in that state's first presidential primary.

[Complete returns from Kansas showed Mr. Carter with 108,651 votes (57 percent) to Sen. Kennedy's 60,649 (32 percent) and Gov. Brown's 9,362 (5 percent). United Press International reported.

[Republican precincts showed Mr. Reagan had 178,068 votes (63 percent) to 51,504 (18 percent) for Rep. Anderson and 35,412 (13 percent) for Mr. Bush.]

Going into the Wisconsin and Kansas primaries, Mr. Carter had 41 of the 1,666 delegates needed or the Democratic nomination, while Mr. Reagan had 297 of the 998 needed for the Republican nomination.

UPI

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. announcing his withdrawal from the race for the nomination.

In earlier years, especially when there were fewer primaries, the Wisconsin test played an important role in the nominating process. It squashed the hopes of Army Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1948 and provided important victories for John Kennedy in 1960, George McGovern in 1972 and Mr. Carter himself in 1976.

Despite continued efforts by national Democratic reformers to force the state to change the rules, the Wisconsin primary remains the ultimate in crossover primaries. In other states, some form of public party declaration is required, such as having to request a Democratic or Republican ballot at the polls. But in Wisconsin the ballot or voting machine lists candidates of both parties, and the voter decides whether to be a Democrat- or Republican-for-a-day in privacy.

In both 1976 and 1980, uncertainty over whether delegates elected in that fashion would be seated at the presidential nominating convention lessened the attention that Democrats paid to this primary early in the year. But on both occasions the national Democrats yielded to local insistence on maintaining a tradition that dates from the feelings against political parties of the Progressive era and former Gov. Robert La Follette.

Carter Is Said to Send Iran Note on Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

last such visit — by Ayatollah Ezzatollah Sahabi — in early March confirmed earlier rumors of considerable mental strain, but found no serious physical illnesses among the hostages.

Although the United States has rejected allowing the student militants to remain alongside the hostages in any transfer, Mr. Bani-Sadr was still said to be toying with such a solution.

[Meanwhile, it was announced today that a clergy-dominated party that takes a hard line toward release of the hostages captured almost three times as many seats as supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr in the first round of Iranian parliamentary elections on March 14, The Associated Press reported.

[The Islamic Republican Party won 49 of 101 seats, the president's supporters 18, independents 21 and several minor parties a total of 13. The other 169 seats will be filled in a second round of voting — delayed by an investigation of vote-rigging charges — expected in about a month.]

Signals Conflict

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Mr. Carter's chief spokesman, acknowledging that the Iranian government is dissatisfied with the president's latest statement, said today that Washington is "still getting conflicting signals" from Tehran.

Press secretary Jody Powell said, "We're trying to determine what the position of the Iranian leaders is."

Mr. Bani-Sadr previously said the hostages could be freed if the United States acknowledged its past interference in Iran's affairs, pledged not to interfere in the future and promised not to interfere with Iran's efforts to get back the shah and the wealth he allegedly plundered.

However, during yesterday's rally to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution, Mr. Bani-Sadr said the hostages would not be freed until the shah was returned to Iran.

A top Carter administration official said UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim talked by telephone yesterday with Mr. Bani-Sadr and then told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the Iranian leader was not satisfied with a statement Mr. Carter made to reporters early yesterday morning.

In those remarks, Mr. Carter said he was delaying imposition of any new sanctions against Iran.

Tanzania Denies Uganda Pullout

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 2 (AP) — The pullout of Tanzanian troops from Uganda that began several days ago is part of "a programmed exercise" ordered last July by President Julius Nyerere, Defense Minister Rashidi Kawawa said today.

The government-owned Daily News quoted Mr. Kawawa as denying foreign news reports that a major Tanzanian withdrawal from Uganda is under way. "It's true our soldiers are coming back," he said, but added that it is not a change in Tanzanian policy, and that the troops will continue to be brought home as soon as is feasible.

At the height of the war last year against Ugandan dictator Idi Amin, Tanzania had 40,000 troops in Uganda. It agreed with Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa to keep 20,000 there to train Ugandans and provide security. After 5,600 new Ugandan troops finished training, Mr. Nyerere withdrew half his troops. The rest are expected to remain until later this year.

Natives Fear Domination by Outsiders

Northeast India Torn by Ethnic Conflict

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI (WP) — Ethnic separatism has erupted throughout India's strategic northeast region, with armed insurrection in one state, threats of it in at least two others and nasty, sometimes violent demonstrations in Assam that have cut supplies of badly needed oil to the rest of the country.

The Indian Army has been put on the alert to deal with escalating unrest in Assam and a retaliatory week-long blockade by Bengalis in neighboring West Bengal has created scarcities of essential goods in Assam.

Although the Assamese demand that all "foreigners" — including other Indians — be ejected from their state currently holds the spotlight, the unrest there is symptomatic of the entire 100,000 square-mile northeast.

The situation is so unsettled in the northeast — a parrot's beak extending into Burma and China and connected to the rest of India by a thin neck of land — that the Indian government refuses to allow foreign correspondents to visit there.

"The whole northeast is in turmoil," said Laldenga, the chief of the Mizo National Front who lives here while out on bail for inciting rebellion in his native state of Mizoram.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said the unrest in Assam — which has gone on for six months, claimed at least 50 lives and prevented parliamentary elections from being held in January in 12 constituencies there — has reached the point of threatening national unity and is causing "lasting harm" to India.

Reports circulated here Tuesday that the state government was considering imposing preventive detention on the leaders of the Assam rebellion because of what is termed "secessionist tendencies."

Petroleum Minister Veerendra Patel said the closing of refineries and the crude oil pipeline in Assam has cost India — already short of gas, oil and diesel fuel — an extra $735 million over the past six months to import petroleum products.

The Gandhi administration wants to restore full operation of Assam's four refineries and restart the pipeline flow of crude to a refinery in neighboring Bihar.

Fear of Domination

But any quick solution to settle the Assam unrest is unlikely to tackle the Assamese feeling that their state is in danger of becoming dominated by outsiders, many of whom have lived there for nearly 30 years.

The first influx of what Assamese call "foreigners" were Bengalis who started moving from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, soon after British rule ended in 1947.

The migration has continued, and has been joined by Bengalis moving from the Indian state of West Bengal in search of better job opportunities. These Bengalis are Indian citizens, but the Assamese see them as foreigners.

According to reports reaching here, the Assamese are united in believing they must expel as many as 5 million Bengalis who have settled there and who, they maintain, threaten the political and cultural survival of their state.

The current unrest in Assam started over the simple issue of who should be allowed to vote in January's national parliamentary elections. The Assamese insisted the rolls be purged of all people who had come to Assam after 1951.

The Gandhi government has agreed to make the cutoff date for being allowed to stay in Assam 1971, but the All Assam Student Association — which has become the political power in the state — insists the date should be 1951.

The same fears of being taken over by outsiders and desires to preserve local identity dominate the other states in the northeast — Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Manipur.

The feelings of separatism are intensified by cultural and ethnic differences, by the northeast's isolation from the Indian heartland and by what some observers see as India's refusal to integrate the region into the rest of the country.

News Analysis

China Has Little Control Over North Korea's Kim

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, April 2 (WP) — Despite its role as North Korea's closest ally, China appears to be exerting little influence over Pyongyang's intrigue-ridden efforts to reunify with South Korea, and may privately prefer that U.S. troops remain in the south, diplomats in Peking say.

The latest round of reunification talks and border incidents in Korea focuses attention again on China's curious relations with its small, northeastern neighbor. While enjoying high-level Chinese visits and close trade relations with Peking, North Korea's Kim Il Sung appears able to act without much Chinese guidance by playing Peking off against his other great neighbor, the Soviet Union.

"It is as difficult for the Chinese as for anyone else to tell Kim to do anything or not to do anything," said a diplomat whose country has relations with Pyongyang. "The Chinese have more economic leverage than the Soviet Union, with their heavy oil shipments, but I have the impression Kim Il Sung wants to stay aloof from both powers and does just what he thinks will help him."

At ceremonial occasions, the Chinese reaffirm their support for Pyongyang's efforts to reunify the peninsula and expel all U.S. troops in the south. The Chinese appear strangely reluctant, however, to go much further than that. When Pyongyang denounces Seoul, the Chinese official press usually only reports the North Korean statement and rarely issues a denunciation of its own.

Both publicly and in private conversations with U.S. diplomats and visitors, the Chinese endorse Mr. Kim's efforts to remove U.S. troops peacefully from South Korea, but when confronted with the argument that it is inconsistent for China at the same time to support continued U.S. military power to counter the Russians in other parts of the world, they are often vague and unresponsive.

"I don't think the Chinese are unhappy at all about the U.S. troops in Korea," said one nonaligned diplomat here. "They know how close the Russians are there."

Diplomats here say they are as puzzled as anyone by North Korea's recent policy of seeking talks while engaging in border conflicts. They tend to rule out any power struggle within Korea. The apparent plan to bring Mr. Kim's son, Kim Chong Il, into power in the government is thought to have a bearing on all the actions of Mr. Kim, who will be 68 on April 15. Analysts believe Mr. Kim may be attempting to weaken the South Korean government by suggesting unification, then blaming Seoul for any failure to rejoin the divided nation.

In the mid-1940s, when Mr. Kim began to rise in prominence in the Korean Communist insurgency, Koreans educated at the Chinese Communist base in Yenan contended with factions from Moscow and from local Korean insurgent areas. Mr. Kim has apparently succeeded in gradually pushing out of influence all but his own faction of guerrillas who were based in Manchuria, then in the Soviet Union.

Peking Courts Mr. Kim

Peking emphasizes the need for a peaceful solution to the problem of a divided Korea and assures listeners that North Korea is no threat to that peace. The Chinese do not appear to have forgotten the Korean war, when Stalin apparently encouraged Mr. Kim to attack the south and left the Chinese in a position where they eventually had to enter the war. They have assiduously courted Mr. Kim ever since.

Chinese party Chairman Hua Guofeng visited North Korea in 1977, underlining Pyongyang's special status by pointing out that it was his first visit abroad. A visit by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, probably China's leading policymaker, followed. Mr. Kim visited China in 1975, but has not visited the Soviet Union since 1961. Soviet visitors to Pyongyang have been not nearly as prominent as Chinese visitors. Mr. Kim has hosted Prince Norodom Sihanouk and verbally supported the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia against the Soviet-backed Heng Samrim forces.

Yet the North Koreans have avoided any ringing denunciation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, despite their position as a leader of the nonaligned movement. According to Japanese bankers, they owe the Russians about $700 million, their largest debt to any country. They have reportedly been promised two squadrons of advanced MiG-23 fighters by Moscow. Soviet use of the Korean port of Najin has also increased greatly, although the Koreans issued a rare official denial of reports that they had agreed to let the Russians establish a naval base there.

The balancing act has appeared to work for Mr. Kim for 20 years, and barring unforeseen catastrophe, the Chinese seem willing to let him continue.

U.S. Urges Joint Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

been filed against Iranian assets. These suits are pending in 15 federal districts before at least 63 different federal judges.

It will be up to a special Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to decide how these cases will be handled. The Carter administration's legal brief was filed with this panel.

"The United States believes that the conduct of these [legal] actions may have a significant impact on the U.S. government's efforts concerning the current crisis in Iran," the administration said in its court papers.

Variety of Cases

The administration also argued that all the disputes concerning Iranian assets involved "common factual questions." The U.S. firms involved in the court cases have generally taken the position that all the cases are different and that few if any raise similar questions of fact.

The U.S. brief backs the position formally taken by the Iranian government before the same judicial panel on March 5. The Iranian government had asked that all the assets cases be tried by Judge Kevin Duffy in U.S. District Court in New York City. The administration's brief did not stipulate a particular judge.

A Carter administration official familiar with the legal brief explained that the aim was to prevent "200 different lawsuits from going off in all different directions."

King Hassan Visits Pope

ROME, April 2 (UPI) — King Hassan of Morocco arrived today for a meeting with Pope John Paul II. The king, who flew in from Paris, planned to discuss the Middle East with the pope, and then return to Paris in the evening.

A Critical Magazine Is Banned on Taiwan

TAIPEI, April 2 (Reuters) — The Asian, a two-month-old Taiwanese political magazine published by opposition figures, has been banned for violating the publication code, the Department of Information said.

The Asian had criticized government policies and the trial of eight dissidents, including the manager of Formosa, a magazine banned in December after a riot in the southern port of Kaohsiung that followed a human rights rally it organized. Verdicts in the trial of the eight, held last month, have not been announced.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Rights Inquiry Is Suggested in Bogota Siege

BOGOTA, April 2 (UPI) — Colombian authorities, taking a new tack to try to solve the hostage crisis at the Dominican Republic's embassy, invited an Organization of American States commission to investigate guerrilla complaints that political prisoners' human rights had been violated.

The government announced that the ninth round of talks between its negotiators and the April 19 Movement guerrillas, known as M-19, was to be today, the first time discussions have been planned for succeeding days. Neither side budged during nearly two hours of discussions yesterday, a government source said.

President Julio Cesar Turbay, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe and military leaders then met, and afterward, Mr. Uribe issued his invitation to the OAS' Human Rights Commission to come to Colombia. The guerrillas who seized the embassy 36 days ago have demanded the release of 311 political prisoners and a $50-million ransom in exchange for their 27 captives.

Salvador Ex-Official's Son Foils Kidnapping

SAN SALVADOR, April 2 (UPI) — Leftist guerrillas tried to kidnap the former minister of the interior and national police chief today, but were driven off by the intended victim's son, who shot three of the attackers.

Franklin Varela, a 30-year-old physician, said his father, retired Col. Agustin Martinez Varela, and his uncle, Benjamin Rodriguez, were leaving the Varela home in northwestern San Salvador when four guerrillas showed their way into the family's van and put pistols to the two men's heads.

Franklin said he saw the attack, and came out wielding a 12-gauge shotgun and a .45-caliber pistol. He said his uncle was shot in the face. Col. Varela, 57, a former interior minister, ambassador to Guatemala and national police chief, was not hurt. Earlier, security forces shot and wounded two Dutch television journalists who were driving to their hotel from a restaurant.

Employers in Sweden to Lock Out Workers

STOCKHOLM, April 2 (Reuters) — The Swedish Employers Confederation today announced a one-week lockout of about 800,000 workers beginning April 10 because of a union ban on overtime.

The dispute arises from a deadlock in wage negotiations. Labor unions are asking for an 11.3 percent rise, but employers maintain that there isn't money for a wage increase this year.

The lockout affects about one-fifth of the Swedish work force. Workers whose jobs are crucial to society will not be affected, a confederation spokesman said.

Tito's Pneumonia Abates, but Fever Persists

BELGRADE, April 2 (UPI) — President Tito's doctors said today his condition has been stable during the past few days, with steadily lessening pneumonia but with a high fever that has resisted treatment.

"Over the past few days the general health condition of President Tito has not shown essential change," the bulletin said. "Pneumonia is abating. The high fever steadily persists, as a result of a septic condition which despite the application of corresponding therapy. Intensive medical treatment continues."

Portugal's New Budget Has Record Deficit

LISBON, April 2 (Reuters) — Portugal's rightist government today unveiled a bold 1980 budget revaluing the nation large gold reserves, cutting taxes and stimulating investment while freezing public expenditure at its 1979 level in real terms.

But in spite of a new austerity imposed on government ministries and the public sector, Finance Minister Anibal Cavaco e Silva announced a record deficit of about $2.8 billion, an increase of 16.7 percent over [illegible] year.

Faced with a doubling of its oil bill this year and a world economic recession, the government slightly lowered its original growth target to 4 percent and said Portugal would run a current account deficit of up to $800 million on its balance of payments after managing a small surplus in 1979.

Soviet TV Interviews Alleged CIA Operative

MOSCOW, April 2 (UPI) — Robert Lee, a U.S. citizen once identified by the Soviet press as a CIA agent arrested in Afghanistan, was interviewed on Soviet television today and accused the United States of meddling in Afghan internal affairs.

Soviet television, however, did not repeat the accusation — made repeatedly in late February by Tass — that Mr. Lee was a CIA agent who helped stir up anti-government riots in Kabul. Western diplomatic sources had identified Mr. Lee as a drifter and a hippie.

Speaking in a monotone, Mr. Lee told the Soviet interviewer he was a chemistry student who lived in Berkeley, Calif., before he arrived in Afghanistan. "I see clearly the situation [illegible] that has developed in Afghanistan, and what I see is downright (U.S.) interference in the domestic affairs of the struggling, progressive state," Mr. Lee said.

Senators Asked to Press Olympic Unit on Boycott

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, April 2 (LAT) — White House aides met privately yesterday with Senate leaders to ask them to help the Carter administration put pressure on the U.S. Olympic Committee in the next 10 days to endorse the proposed boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow.

A source present at the meeting said that the Senate leadership agreed to the request and that individual senators would be calling officials of the Olympic committee to remind them that the Senate endorsed the boycott on Jan. 29 by a vote of 88 to 4.

The move to put pressure on the committee comes amid administration concern that the group's House of Delegates might defy Mr. Carter's boycott call when it meets at the end of next week in Colorado Springs.

It is the U.S. Olympic Committee, not President Carter, that has the authority to decide whether to send a U.S. team to Moscow, and in recent days senior committee officials have suggested that the 400-member House of Delegates, the committee's formal policy-making organ, might defy the president.

Who's Committed

Yesterday the executive director of the committee, Don Miller, said that although leading committee officials committed themselves on Feb. 14 to going along with Mr. Carter's wishes, that commitment did not involve the rank-and-file House of Delegates.

When committee leaders met at Colorado Springs on March 15 they adopted a draft resolution asking the House of Delegates to put off a formal decision until just before the May 24 deadline for accepting the Soviet invitation to attend the Games.

A committee source said yesterday that, although it was not publicly announced, the draft resolution also included a provision whereby the House of Delegates would instruct committee officials to go along with the boycott when the May 24 deadline approached if Mr. Carter explicitly stated that it was a matter of national security.

The source said that the mood inside the U.S. committee's rank and file had tilted toward defiance as a result of last week's action by the British Olympic Association, which defied the wishes of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and voted to send a team to Moscow. Similar provisions were taken by the Norwegian, Italian and Canadian Olympic committees.

The Carter administration, fearing to reverse this trend, feels that a clear signal of support for the boycott from the U.S. committee is essential to persuade other countries to go along, a State Department source said.

The White House not only is seeking help from the Senate leadership, but it has also invited members of the national amateur sports governing bodies to Washington this week for some jawboning and may take other steps.

Division in Canada

TORONTO, April 2 (UPI) — The Olympic Trust of Canada yesterday reaffirmed its support for a U.S.-sponsored boycott of the Olympics and requested a meeting with senior Cabinet officials to discuss its position.

The stand, announced last week and reaffirmed, at an executive meeting in Toronto yesterday, placed the trust in direct opposition to the Canadian Olympic Association, which has announced its intention of sending a team to the Games.

The Olympic Trust is a nationwide network of business and community leaders who have pledged to raise more than 90 percent of the $1.7 million needed from the private sector to send a team to the Summer Olympics. It has raised more than $20 million for Canadian Olympic teams since 1968.

Swiss Group to Boycott

BERN, April 2 (AP) — The Swiss Equestrian Federation said yesterday that it would boycott the Games because personal freedoms and human rights were not guaranteed in the Soviet Union.

The decision means that Christine Stueckelberger will not defend the Olympic title she won at Montreal in the dressage event.

The Equestrian Federation is the first Swiss sports group to announce a boycott of the Games. The Swiss government has left the decision to the athletes and Swiss Olympic Committee was expected to make a decision this month.

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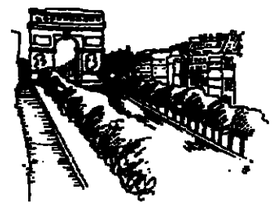

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Carter's '81 Request Topped

2 U.S. Senate Panels Seek $6-Billion Defense Raise

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee recommended yesterday spending $157 billion on defense in 1981, $6.5 billion more than President Carter wants, and the Senate Budget Committee approved a $156.3-billion defense total last night.

Such a large increase for the Pentagon could throw the whole congressional budget-writing process into turmoil.

Goaded by Mr. Carter, Congress has been balancing next year's budget, partly through higher taxes and domestic spending cuts, with defense left untouched. Congressional *liberals* have gone along so far, but a further Pentagon increase may move them to rebel.

The Armed Services Committee proposed its figure in a two-paragraph report to the Budget Committee, and gave no details of what the added money was intended to provide. Defense spending this year is expected to reach $134 billion.

Higher Pay

Budget Committee Chairman Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, had suggested a defense figure of $148.8 billion as part of a total $610.8-billion budget, a few hundred million less than Mr. Carter's recommended total.

But a proposal by Sens. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., and Pete Domenici, R-N.M., to put the figure at $156.3 billion passed 10-to-8. Much of the 1981 increase in the proposal would be earmarked for higher military pay.

To help the all-volunteer services retain experienced personnel, the two senators want an 11.7-percent "full comparability" pay raise next fall instead of the 7.4-percent increase in Mr. Carter's budget. Also, they want the Defense Department to be required to absorb only 20 percent of the increased pay costs through other program reductions, instead of the 40 percent Mr. Carter proposed.

Sen. Hollings told the Budget Committee that the Pentagon was having great difficulty retaining experienced personnel, especially what he called "middle-level technicians" and pilots. The Air Force, he said, will be shy at least 3,500 pilots next year.

Sen. Domenici argued that federal spending on health, housing, welfare and other programs has been rising swiftly in recent years after adjustment for inflation, while defense outlays have been flat.

"We have $82 billion in new revenue (for fiscal 1981) that we did not have this year. If this is not the year to increase defense spending . . . when can we?" he asked.

The Armed Services Committee recommendation, approved 13-to-2, included money for taking battleships out of mothballs, purchases of several new ships and aircraft, and allowances for higher pay, sources said.

The committee asked the chief of staff of each service a few days ago to say how they would spend $10 billion more than Mr. Carter recommended, if they had it. The chiefs were also asked how much more they thought they would need to carry out the commitments Mr. Carter has made recently, particularly in the Middle East and Gulf.

The chiefs met with the committee twice, including once this week, to give their answers. Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., who voted for the higher spending figure, said this "happens every year." But he said he feels the chiefs are "responsible people who are not backdooring their commander-in-chief."

"They always have a shopping list," Sen. Hart said, "and they never get all they want" from the president.

The Hollings-Domenici proposal to the Budget Committee included provisions for 41 additional aircraft and two attack submarines for the Navy, more ammunition, missiles and helicopters for the Army, a new manned bomber, more military scientific research and added funds for training, flying hours and steaming time for ships.

The two senators also proposed substantially higher defense spending for 1982-85. All together, for the next five years, they want to spend more than $100 billion above what Mr. Carter has projected.

Unless offsetting cuts were made in nondefense programs, the Hollings-Domenici proposal would absorb more than half of money that the Budget Committee has estimated would otherwise be available for eventual tax reductions.

Carter Signs Law Taxing Oil Windfall

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Seven months after he sent the legislation to Congress, President Carter signed into law a $227.7-billion oil windfall profits tax today. "The keystone of our national energy policy is now in place," he said.

Hailed by members of Congress who worked on the legislation, the president called the tax fair, and said it would give the nation extra money to help poor people pay fuel bills, to improve transit systems and to develop new energy sources.

Mr. Carter praised Congress for passing the bill despite pressure from special interest groups. The American Petroleum Institute, the industry's lobbying group, said in a statement that the signing was unfortunate and that the new tax could harm efforts to increase domestic production.

The president had been anxious to sign the legislation. "You can save the ribbons off this one in order to get it on down here," he told state leaders last Thursday after the measure passed 66-to-31.

The law is a compromise version of the $294-billion tax that Mr. Carter recommended last April after deciding to phase out federal price controls on U.S. crude oil in order to spur domestic oil production and reduce reliance on imports. Although often called a tax on windfall profits, it does not apply directly to profits but rather to price increases above 1979 levels.

Excise Tax

Decontrol will allow U.S. oil prices to rise to world market levels. It will cost consumers an estimated $1 trillion in the 1980s. The tax, effective on March 1, will take $227 billion of that "windfall" and, after other federal and state taxes, will leave the oil industry $1 billion that it would not have had under the controls.

Some $137 billion, or 60 percent of the proceeds from what technically is a federal excise tax, is earmarked for income tax reduction, though specific legislation would be needed before any tax cut could be enacted. Mr. Carter has said he opposes cutting income taxes now.

Twenty-five percent, or $57 billion, is to help the poor meet rising energy costs after 1981, with $3.1 billion authorized for that purpose this year. The remaining 15 percent is earmarked for energy and transportation development, originally the centerpiece project of Mr. Carter's major energy legislation.

The new law boosts to $4,000 the existing tax credits for homeowners who install wind or solar energy systems.

An unrelated amendment will allow up to $200 of interest and dividends to be tax-exempt in 1981 and 82. Previously, $100 of dividends was exempted, or $200 on a joint return. Another amendment will result in lower inheritance taxes for people who sell inherited property.

Limit CIA Censor Power, Witnesses Urge U.S. Panel

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — The U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee was urged yesterday to fashion legislation that would curtail the CIA's censorship powers over former employees.

The request came from the Freedom of Information Committee of the Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi), which expressed alarm over the scope of the secrecy agreements that all CIA employees are required to sign.

The Supreme Court held in February that the government has broad powers to enforce such agreements against former employees who can censor their writings even when they do not involve the disclosure of classified information.

Testifying at a hearing on proposed charter legislation for the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies, Robert Lewis, chairman of the journalists' committee, said the CIA has a *legitimate interest* "in preventing former employees from disclosing, intentionally or otherwise, sensitive information that could damage this country's national security."

But, he added, "We are disturbed by the reach of the contract" that the CIA uses, requiring prepublication review of any information implying the agency that the government has not made public before.

In effect, he protested, CIA "employees are forced to sign away their [constitutional] First Amendment rights of free speech and free press for the rest of their lives."

Mr. Lewis suggested that the Senate committee consider a ban only on writings "that irreparably harm the national security." Another approach, he said, would be to set a time limit during which former employees would have to submit their manuscripts for clearance.

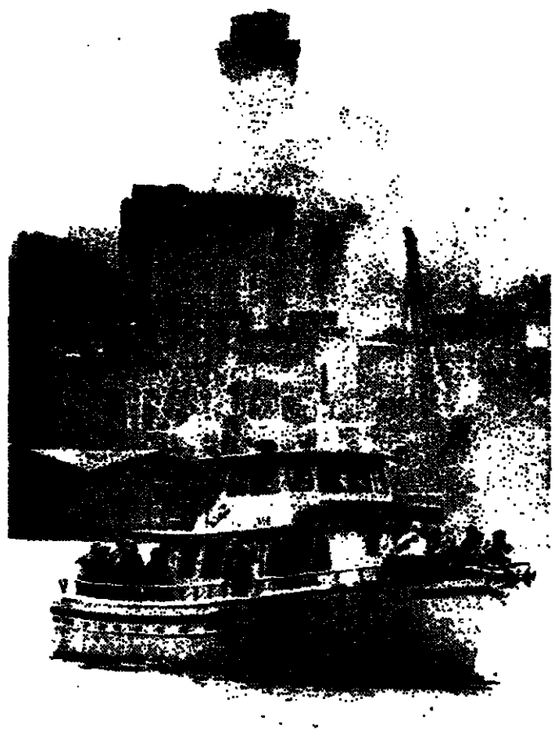
Other witnesses at the hearing assailed provisions of the proposed charter that would give the CIA a broad exemption from the Freedom of Information Act and that would allow extensive surveillance of Americans both here and abroad.

Katherine Meyer, director of the Freedom of Information Clearinghouse, said the CIA "cannot point to a single instance where release of information under the [act] has endangered our national security."

Speaking for the American Society of Newspaper Editors' Freedom of Information Committee, Joseph Sterne, editor of the Baltimore Sun, said the CIA proposal would "pull down a curtain of secrecy that is simply unnecessary."

The bill, introduced by Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., would prevent CIA agents from posing as journalists, but would not stop the agency from paying journalists to work for it.

Reed Irvine, chairman of Accuracy in Media, Inc., said that curbing the use of journalists by U.S. intelligence agencies would be unwise, especially since there was *nothing* to prohibit their enlistment by the Soviet KGB or other foreign intelligence services.



Associated Press

The game fishing boat Blue Fin II, pressed into service during the New York City transit strike, leaves Long Island yesterday with a cargo of commuters for lower Manhattan.

Long Island Rail Strikers Settle; Subway, Bus Users Still in a Jam

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI) — Unions striking the Long Island Rail Road announced today that they would end a one-day walkout and return to work. The decision, the first break in New York City's transit strike, came too late to restore service for the evening rush hour.

A railroad spokesman said the first train would leave from Long Island for New York City at 12:01 a.m. tomorrow. Strike-bound subway and bus lines were not affected by the settlement. The stoppage began at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The announcement came a day before rail leaders were to appear in court to explain why they should not be cited for contempt for ingnoring an injunction against a walkout. Meanwhile, a mediation panel began a fact-finding effort to settle the subway and bus strike. City officials reported mile-long traffic jams during the morning rush hour today.

The three-member panel called an afternoon meeting with officials of the Transport Workers Union, which represents the city's 33,600 bus and subway workers. The panel's proposals would not be binding.

Police said traffic was twice as heavy today as it was yesterday, when the Passover holiday kept many people at home. Officials said the Queensboro Bridge and the Queens-Midtown Tunnel — the two major entrances to midtown Manhattan — were swamped by commuter traffic.

Ceremonial Post Offered To Zealous U.S. Inspector

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, April 2 (LAT) — The inspector-general of the Department of Energy was offered a sinecure post in Paris after his investigations of laxity and mismanagement in the department proved embarrassing even though they saved millions of dollars in public funds, informed sources said yesterday.

The post of energy representative for Europe was offered last month to Kenneth Mansfield by the secretary of energy, Charles Duncan Jr., the sources said. They said that Mr. Mansfield, a gadfly who has assiduously investigated everything from multimillion-dollar overcharges by oil companies to illegal long distance telephone calls by government employees, declined the offer. The Paris post, newly created, was described as largely ceremonial.

Mr. Duncan was on a trip to Mexico, but a spokesman for the secretary confirmed the job offer.

The disclosure followed publication Monday of a second annual report to Congress by the Department of Energy inspector-general citing costly errors in departmental operations and the benefits gained from their correction. These included reductions of as much as $80 million in costs allowed to oil companies when transferring oil from foreign producing affiliates to domestic refining affiliates, and large savings achieved through more careful accounting on special projects and the work of contractors and consultants.

Mr. Mansfield also claimed a sharp increase in the percentage of cases dealing with possible criminal offenses within the department, with a doubling of referrals for legal prosecution and a tripling of administrative actions taken against department employees and contractors.

While the report said that cooperation with the inspector's office was generally good, Mr. Mansfield asserted that John Hewitt, the department's chief financial officer, sought to bar Mr. Mansfield's direct access to Mr. Duncan.

Direct access to department heads is guaranteed under 1976 legislation creating what are 14 inspector-general posts throughout the government.

Mr. Mansfield's chief complaint, as it was last year when James Schlesinger headed the department, remained the denial to him of auditors and equipment needed in his job.

Mr. Mansfield, who has only 42 auditors, said he is still seeking control over the other 125 auditors in the department. In 13 other government departments, the inspector-general has control over all auditors and most have a larger number of them than Mr. Mansfield, the report said.

The inspector-general's office in the Department of Energy has issued more reports than such offices in other departments, and many of these reports have been highly critical.

Guerrillas Shoot Milan Politicians In Revenge Raid

MILAN, April 2 (UPI) — Four armed guerrillas burst into a Christian Democratic Party meeting here last night, chose four party officials and shot into their legs. The three men and one woman said they were from the Red Brigades and were avenging the deaths of four guerrillas killed by police in a gun battle last Friday in Genoa.

Before the shootings, the raiders photographed the 30 persons in the room against a wall they had spray-painted with the words, "All honor to the fallen comrades."

The four selected their victims — Chamber of Deputies member Nadir Tedeschi, 49, local party section secretary Eros Robbiani, 50, and local officials Emilio De Buono and Antonio Josa, both 45 — by checking identity cards.

There was some indecision but the woman kept saying "Let's get *on with it*," witnesses said. The three men then forced the four party members to kneel, and repeatedly fired into their legs with silencer-equipped pistols.

The attack came hours after anti-guerrilla police arrested five suspected Red Brigades members — two university professors and three students, including a Jordanian — in Bologna and Ancona and an Italian magistrate sought the extradition of four more arrested by French police in Toulon and Paris.

Brawl in Frankfurt Hall

FRANKFURT, April 2 (UPI) — Fourteen persons were hurt in a brawl at a concert of the British rock group The Who here last night after police tried to stop a U.S. soldier who was selling hashish in the hall. Police said two soldiers fought policemen and were turned over to U.S. military police.

Correction

ZENTRALSPARKASSE UND KOMMERZIALBANK, Wien

In the interview with Dr. Vak, the Chief Executive Officer of Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzialbank, Wien, which appeared March 26 on page 15s within the IHT survey on Austria, the total assets in 1979 reached 93.4 billion Austrian Schillings and not $93.4 billion.

Aide Fired In Apparent Influence Fight

Marcos Rebuff Hurts Pinochet's Bid for Acceptance

By Charles A. Krause

SANTIAGO, April 2 (WP) — Gen. Augusto Pinochet's specially outfitted 707 was *halfway across* the Pacific 11 days ago when he received word that his state visit to the Philippines, scheduled to begin less than 24 hours later, had been canceled by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Marcos' explanation then was that he suddenly had urgent *business outside Manila. It was not* until four days later that he offered a more plausible excuse, which no one here believes, that a plot had been uncovered to assassinate both leaders.

The episode — a humiliating one for Gen. Pinochet, who had hoped to demonstrate that his international *image had improved — led last* week to the firing of Chile's widely respected foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, whom Gen. Pinochet held responsible for the fiasco.

Mr. Cubillos' firing has led to widespread fears that Gen. Pinochet has abandoned a policy of greater international liberalization, supported by Mr. Cubillos, for a return to an even more repressive dictatorship. The latter course is advocated by Gen. Pinochet's daughter, *Lucia Pinochet de Garcia*, and by Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, among others.

Gen. Contreras, the former head of Chile's secret police, was charged by a grand jury in Washington with ordering the 1977 assassination of Orlando Letelier, a leading figure in Chile's exile movement, who was Salvador Allende's ambassador to Washington before Allende's Marxist government was overthrown by the military in 1973.

'Not Isolated'

"The fall of Cubillos is not an isolated episode," Que Pasa, a generally conservative and pro-government magazine, once partly owned by Mr. Cubillos, said last week. "Rather, it conforms to a change in the political line followed by the president, a change which has been suggested since the end of 1979 and which now appears, even if not formulated in words, expressed irrefutably in acts."

The news that Gen. Pinochet's visit to the Phillipines had been canceled was transmitted from Santiago to Gen. Pinochet aboard his plane. The jet was then only an hour from landing in Fiji, the first official stop on what was to have been a 12-day tour of the Pacific and Hong Kong.

Mr. Cubillos and other members of the official party, sitting in the jet's *second cabin, did not learn* anything was amiss until they landed in Fiji, where hundreds of demonstators were waiting to greet them with placards describing Gen. Pinochet as "South-America's Hitler."

Although El Mercurio, Santiago's influential morning newspaper, which Mr. Cubillos once headed, and Gen. Pinochet himself attempted to portray Mr. Marcos' move as an insult to Chile rather than to Gen. Pinochet personally, neither the government's opponents nor its supporters accepted this view.

Mr. Cubillos refused to take responsibility for the Philippines fiasco. He believed there was no way that it could have been predicted or avoided. Last Friday, Gen. Pinochet appointed a civilian career diplomat, Rene Rojas Saldames, to replace Mr. Cubillos.

The decision to fire Mr. Cubillos has been interpreted in political circles as part of the larger fight going on around Gen. Pinochet. This is said to be a conflict between so-called soft-liners like Mr. Cubillos and hard-liners like Gen. Contreras, who are trying to influence the government, its economic policies and the increasingly urgent question of whether Gen. Pinochet will be dictator for life or begin a transition to civilian rule.

After becoming foreign minister in April, 1978, Mr. Cubillos persuaded Britain to send an ambassador to Chile after years of frosty relations, and improved ties with other Western European nations. He also managed to avoid a serious rupture with the United States over the Letelier affair, and had conceived of "opening the Pacific," which was to have included visits by Gen. Pinochet this year to the Philippines, Japan and China.

Soft-liners like Mr. Cubillos have pressed to maintain the free-market economic policy followed by the government since 1974, while beginning *the transformation to some* form of civilian rule. Hard-liners advocate a more socially oriented populist economic policy to balance a firm hold on power by Gen. Pinochet and the military for at least another 10 years.

Gen. Pinochet has moved erratically between the two groups over the past year, as Que Pasa pointed out last week, so far maintaining the free-market policies but recently clamping down on dissenters and *press freedom*.

It was in this context that the firing of Mr. Cubillo was seen as a victory for the hard-liners.

Leftists Found Dead in Canal

Argentina Is Said to Kill More Prisoners

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — The killing of prisoners by Argentina's security forces continues to be part of the "dirty war" against leftist *guerrillas and suspected collaborators*, according to recent indications here.

Human rights groups that have investigated the disappearance of thousands of people detained by security agents maintain that since 1976, when the Argentine armed forces took power, there has been a centrally directed policy of killing prisoners judged by military intelligence officers to have been guerrillas or potential subversives.

The rate of disappearances has dropped sharply since August, when 11 cases were reported by relatives, to only one disappearance *reported since January. But there* are indications that the policy of killing prisoners continues in cases of terrorist activity.

For instance, newspapers published a judicial notice on Jan. 19 asking that relatives of four persons found dead in an automobile at the bottom of a canal near Escobar, 30 miles from here, contact a federal *judge*.

Three of the four names in the notice were the same as those of known members of the underground *leftist Montonero movement*, including a woman, Diana Schatz, who was a companion of Horacio Mendizabal, a Montonero guerrilla leader killed in September.

Two of the dead persons in the automobile had been released from prison and allowed to go abroad under a plan by which some prisoners could choose exile. These two, Julio Evaristo Suarez and Susana Haydee Solimano, evidently returned clandestinely to Argentina from exile in Spain.

The accident reported by the court notice in January had taken place Nov. 27, according to the *court. This was two weeks after* guerrillas assassinated Francisco Soldati, a banker whose son is a prominent figure in the economic team headed by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, the minister of the economy.

The assassination came a week after a guerrilla group machine-gunned the automobile of Treasury Secretary Juan Aleman — he was unhurt — and two weeks after at least 13 guerrillas carried out a bombing attack on the home of another government minister.

Signal Seen

The *publication of the court notice* was believed by some to be a signal from the security forces to guerrillas that their companions had been captured and killed in a simulated automobile accident.

Military authorities here have told human rights groups that some former prisoners have returned from abroad to commit terrorist acts.

There are now at least 1,200 prisoners held "at the disposition of the executive power," which means they are not identified or put before either military or civil judges.

Six of those who disappeared in August have been allowed to make telephone contact with relatives, according to human rights groups here. But when relatives present habeas corpus petitions, the government still denies that they are being held.

The contacts with relatives, which began in December, ended on Feb. 25. One of the prisoners reportedly said that "there has been a change of administration, and you will not be hearing from me, but don't worry." Relatives fear that the prisoners, all of whom were arrested in Buenos Aires, may be killed.

Pope Sets Itinerary For Visit to Brazil

SAO PAULO, April 2 (UPI) — Pope John Paul will meet Latin American bishops in Rio de Janeiro, young people in the Minas Gerais state capital of Belo Horizonte and Indians at a mission post in Belem in the Amazon during his 10-day trip to Brazil in July.

Bishop Arnaldo Ribeiro of Belo Horizonte said the pope will arrive in Brazilia July 4, and that he plans to pass through Sao Paulo and take a trip either by helicopter or car to the religious city of Apparecida.

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MEMOREX

To: IBM Users

Subject: Protecting your Computer Investment

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, April 3, 1980

British Steel Settlement

What the settlement of the 13-week strike means for the British nation, the British Steel Corp. and Britain's steelworkers is not certain, although there are some clear and positive messages for the industrial world. Taking Britain first, it is unclear that British Steel will be able to absorb the increased labor costs and recapture both domestic and foreign markets lost during the strike. Similarly, no one can be sure how long it will take the steelworkers to regain the approximately £1,300 each they lost during the strike, but it will be well over a year without taking account of inflation. As for the country, if the national steel corporation proves a continuing drain rather than an asset, everyone will suffer. Another major battle is still to come. British Steel intends to cut its work force by 50,000 men, or more than a third. Its success in that venture, combined with Tuesday's settlement, will determine the company's future.

All that seems frightfully grim. But two positive examples were set in the overly lengthy and generally mismanaged negotiations. First, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her government stayed out and let a nationalized industry negotiate with labor on its own. Survival was the criterion. British Steel may or may not have calculated correctly in agreeing to a 16-percent deal with the unions. But it was a business decision, not a political one. The second example was linking part of the wage increase to increased productivity. Less than a third of the percentage total is tied to productivity, but even that 4.5 percent would help fight stagflation, the economic epidemic of the last quarter of the 20th century, if it were adhered to. Productivity promises in the past have kindled false hopes. They should be enforced.

Since inflation, in the standard shorthand, is too much money chasing too few goods, it stands to reason that inflation will be curbed by linking the amount of money put in circulation through wage increases to the amount of goods put in circulation through increased productivity. Greater productivity, under some circumstances, will also combat stagnation. Productivity should not, of course, become a synonym for exploitation. It is, however, a desirable subject for negotiation.

There has been a general downtrend in productivity for several years in the industrial democracies, which, combined with the revolution in oil supplies and prices, has contributed heavily to the West's economic difficulties. Linking wage agreements to productivity and enforcing them will not prove a panacea for these problems, but it should help to ease them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Down to the Sea

The search has been abandoned for any further survivors of the capsized oil platform in the North Sea, and it seems clear that more than 100 men have been lost. The Norwegian government has established a commission of inquiry. There will certainly be reviews and reappraisals of the design of semi-submersible rigs. Safety standards in the North Sea will be reviewed and probably tightened. But you will notice that no one has suggested a moratorium on drilling, or a ban on offshore oil exploration.

There are certain parallels between this disaster and the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island a year ago. Both involved failures of equipment. Both failures were supposed to be impossible. The principal difference is, of course, that nobody was hurt at Three Mile Island. The health effects of escaped radiation there seem likely to prove immeasurably small. Statisticians will be quarreling about the point for years to come. There won't be any question about the number of deaths last week in the North Sea.

It is a plain fact that people react with sharp anxiety to one kind of accident, and accept the other as unavoidable in a hazardous business. Perhaps the explanation is that most people fear radiation but know that they will never work on oil rigs. Perhaps the explanation is also that people accept familiar dangers more easily than the strange and new.

The lesson of both of these accidents, last year's in Pennsylvania and this year's in the North Sea, is that energy cannot be produced without some degree of risk. Intelligent management can keep the risk down, but cannot reduce it to zero. The search for oil is moving steadily into deeper and colder water. With all the care in the world, the risks will inevitably rise.

Energy policy is largely a matter of weighing costs and risks. The Norwegian and British governments will persevere in producing the North Sea's oil, despite this catastrophe, because the returns justify even these demonstrated dangers. Britain, which is producing on a faster schedule than Norway, expects the flow of its oil to peak in the middle 1980s and then begin dropping. The British government is now actively considering a proposal to use some of this decade's oil earnings to build the nuclear power plants that could replace the depleted oil fields in the years beyond.

The capsized rig suggests that a future dependence on nuclear power will not necessarily be less safe than the present dependence on oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sen. Proxmire Fleeced

At last the Fleecer has been shorn. For years Sen. William Proxmire terrorized research scientists and federal bureaucrats with a monthly "Golden Fleece" award for foolish spending. No one quarreled with his desire to reduce waste. But the Wisconsin Democrat made the ritual mostly an exercise in self-promotion, often at the expense of the defenseless.

Typically, the senator's staff would scan federal research grants, find a project that could be made to sound silly and then ridicule the scientist in a press release playing with leaden cleverness on words. A study of psychological factors in love and divorce was mocked because "no one . . . can argue that falling in love is a science"; an addiction study was called an effort "to turn rats into alcoholics" requiring a "sober" taxpayer reaction. The senator would have criticized Einstein's "warped" approach to the curvature of space, or lampooned Mendel for leaving the public "fed up" with experiments on peas. You get the idea.

Well, one of Sen. Proxmire's victims has struck back. He is Dr. Ronald Hutchinson, a research psychologist from Michigan, whose study of aggression got the senator's dubious award in 1975. Unfortunately, Sen. Proxmire got his facts wrong. Dr. Hutchinson did not make a fortune from his monkeys or, therefore, a monkey of the taxpayer; he just received his usual salary. Nor was he paid for the same work twice. Competent evaluators did not share the senator's judgment of the project's "transparent worthlessness." But Dr. Hutchinson suffered a sharp loss of support as agencies dropped him "like a hot potato."

His libel suit was a moderate burden to the senator and very costly to Congress and the taxpayer. To settle out of court, Sen. Proxmire had to retract erroneous statements and announce that he would pay the researcher $10,000. The senator's defense, paid by the Senate, burned up $125,000 of public funds.

Most expensive of all may be a Supreme Court decision along the way narrowing the protections for congressional speech. The court held that while legislators may say anything on the floor of Congress, they can be sued for libels in press releases or newsletters. However distasteful the senator's campaign, we wish he were still free to defame with impunity; the ruling may well inhibit legislators from speaking their minds. That would be a stiff price for Sen. Proxmire's carelessness. In our cost-benefit analysis, he has won his own Golden Fleece.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A 'Yes' for Nuclear Energy

The result of the Swedish plebiscite on nuclear power is a clear mandate to the government to resume its leadership role on energy. The ball was passed to the public, who have now neatly returned it. There can be no further avoidance of the issues on grounds of keeping the coalition alive, especially as every politician except for the Communists stated in advance that they would accept the result as binding. Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, having come out as one of the chief nuclear opponents, is likely to find his political abilities severely tested by the new situation.

— *From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)*

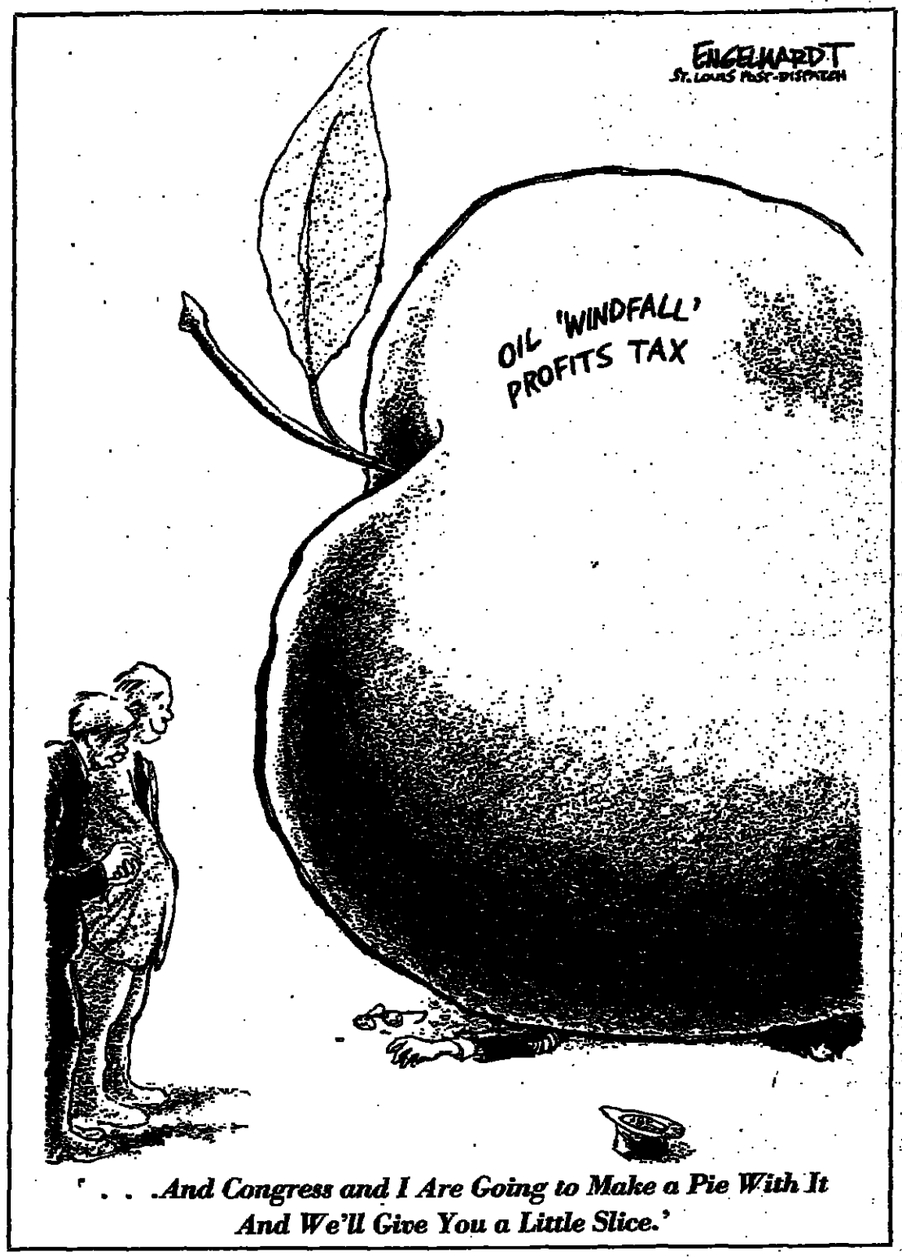
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 3, 1905

CHERBOURG, France — A correspondent here reports a strange occurrence that has caused some excitement in naval circles. Towards 8 p.m. on Saturday night a large luminous body, circular in shape, came from the sea, floated over the city, and two hours later returned in the direction from which it came. The Maritime Prefect ordered that searchlights should be used to elucidate the mystery if possible, but this field proved too limited. No one has been able to explain whether it was a balloon or a meteorological phenomenon. The wildest rumors were in circulation, one being that British warships might be making experiments with captive balloons in French territorial waters.

Fifty Years Ago
April 3, 1930

YAZOO CITY, Miss. — A heated mayoralty campaign in which J.O. Stricklin defeated Dr. R.F. Hawkins, who was supported by F.R. Birdsall, editor of the Yazoo Sentinel, had a tragic aftermath today. Stricklin killed Birdsall, fire unsuccessfully at his former opponent and then committed suicide. Invective passed freely during the race for election, and it sometimes seemed that the contenders might come to blows. However, the rival candidates were talking amicably in the street today when Birdsall appeared. Stricklin drew a pistol from his pocket and fired two shots. Fleeing to his son's undertaking establishment, he stood beside a coffin and ended his life with a bullet in his temple.



' . . . And Congress and I Are Going to Make a Pie With It And We'll Give You a Little Slice.'

Berlinguer's Asian Option

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Italian Communist Party, will be setting off for Peking in a few days; but his trip really started May 22, 1978.

It was on that day that Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping indicated to an Italian minister visiting Peking that Mao's successors were changing their attitude toward the "Eurocommunist phenomenon." Mr. Deng declared then that Peking's previously negative opinion of the European Communist parties — considered unconditionally subservient to Moscow — deserved to be re-examined.

However, the Chinese leader added cautiously, "We will have to wait until a serious crisis breaks out before judging the European parties' true independence from Moscow."

The serious crisis broke out Dec. 28, 1979, and the Italian Communist Party's attitude toward the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan evidently was considered by Peking as sufficient proof of independence.

Thus, for the first time, Peking will play host to the head of the Italian party, something unthinkable before the death of Mao in September, 1976. It was not until November, 1978, that the heads of the Chinese and of the Italian Communist parties were able to shake hands for the first time in 30 years. And that event took place on neutral ground, during an official reception in Rome in honor of Premier Hua Guofeng.

But the great leap forward and the real turning point in relations between the two parties came with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The coup in Kabul was, in fact, a fatal blow to Eurocommunism and an added strain on the existing relations among the Western Communist parties and between some of those parties and Moscow.

The Eurocommunist scission is only one of the aftereffects of the Afghan intervention. The reconciliation of the Chinese and Italian parties following the Soviet invasion shows clearly that the international labor movement has been affected by the Afghan syndrome. And notwithstanding the Italian party's declaration that Mr. Berlinguer's visit to Peking "is not directed against anyone or any party," the significance of the trip is perfectly unambiguous.

It is an act of hostility toward the Kremlin, just as the visit to Moscow of Georges Marchais, the head of the French Communist Party, was an act of allegiance.

The "anti-hegemonist" front, that is, the group of Communist parties opposed to Soviet expansion, has just increased spectacularly, although the West shows no sign of being aware of this development. Since the Afghan affair, the ententes between Belgrade and Bucharest, the Spanish Communist Party and that of Italy have been reinforced by that between the parties of North Korea and Japan.

Pietro Ingrao, one of the leaders of the Italian party, spent a week in Pyongyang in February. The communique published at the end of his visit made no mention of Afghanistan, for obvious reasons of political caution. Yet, the results of the visit must have been highly interesting, since the Italian Communists later called North Korea the "Asian Yugoslavia."

In addition, the relations between the Soviet Communist Party and that of Japan have suddenly cooled. The two parties were estranged for years over the Kuril Islands, occupied by Moscow at the end of World War II. The separation seemed ended last Dec. 25, when the heads of the two parties, Leonid Brezhnev and Kenji Miyamoto signed a joined communique that seemed to express an identity of views on several questions, including a common distrust of China and "respect for sovereignty and the right to self-determination."

Three days later, Mr. Brezhnev sent the Red Army to Afghanistan, and Mr. Miyamoto, who is a Communist, but a Japanese, took this decision as a personal insult.

With characteristic Asian understatement, he summed up the armed onslaught in one word: "regrettable."

Referring to Mr. Berlinguer's visit to Peking, the ultraleftist Italian magazine Il Manifesto called him and Mr. Deng "men who are less and less red and more and more expert . . ."

"Regrettable," the Kremlin will probably say of Mr. Berlinguer's visit. And this will be a normal reaction for men who long have been more expert than red.

But for the Kremlin, Mr. Berlinguer's Asian option was part of the price to pay for Afghanistan, and after all, Kabul was worth the expense, even at the cost of forfeiting the mortgage on all Italian, Eurocommunist and Far Eastern properties.

1980, International Herald Tribune.

The Swedish Lesson On Nuclear Power

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's limited "yes" to nuclear energy last week seemed to carry a simple lesson. When put to a vote, the idealism and fears of disaster that push people toward rejection of atomic power don't stand up to more palpable economic threats. Played against the specter of lost jobs and factory closures, the less immediate concerns dissolved.

For other European governments looking for a handle to deal with resistance to nuclear energy at home, the results in Sweden's nonbinding referendum could hardly have been more encouraging. Considering the sophistication of the Swedish anti-nuclear lobby — deeper-rooted and better-funded than its West German or French counterparts — the vote indicated that nuclear programs could still win substantial support a year after the Three Mile Island accident. It set a new precedent, negating the experience of the Austrians, who, five months before the accident, voted against activation of their country's first atomic power station.

The Austrian referendum had been "yes" or "no." The Swedish vote offered other choices and showed a preference for a proposal that would allow the government to expand its network of reactors from 6 to 12 during the next decade. The electorate liked the principle of phasing out nuclear power in 25 years, but in turning its back on dismantling all Sweden's reactors, it gave the government the chance to develop alternate sources of energy.

Voice and Vocabulary

The debate leading up to the vote contained some classic demagoguery, Swedish-style. This means advancing essentially polemical, emotional positions with a soft, reasoned voice and an intellectual vocabulary. But what penetrated the swirl of moralism were the economic arguments in favor of moderate growth of nuclear energy. A group of 22 leading economists argued that dismantling existing reactors and finding energy substitutes would cost $16 billion, or about as much as Sweden spends on industrial investment in four or five years. The national economic growth rate, they said, would probably fall by half, to a rate that would be insufficient even to service Sweden's foreign debts.

The argument, simplified and custom-fit in terms of potential job losses, found its mark. The voting districts with the highest "yes" scores were often those with nuclear plants.

In West Germany, where 14 nuclear reactors are in operation but the further development of nuclear energy has been practically halted by court action and a lack of political decisiveness, the Swedish vote seemed to have an immediate effect. At an international conference of atomic experts in West Berlin, the conference chairman, Hans Wolfgang Levi, talked in new, un-Three Mile Island terms.

"It's got to made clear again that atomic energy is an economical energy source that is good for the environment," he said. "It's no hole-filler and no temporary necessary evil that should be gotten rid of as soon as it's technically possible." The lesson in Stockholm, Levi said, was that politicians were more cowardly than they need be when it came to defending the advantages of atomic power.

Manfred Lennings, chairman of Gutehoff Nungshutte, a West German engineering group involved in nuclear construction, said that the lack of orders had hurt the country's competitiveness overseas and that these factors were costing between 200,000 and 250,000 domestic jobs. In an election year, the remarks had the sound of an appeal to the big West German political parties, whose platforms are favorable to atomic energy but who are reluctant to alienate any potential anti-nuclear voters.

Enter the Greens

The big parties have been tiptoeing around the new national ecological party, known as "the Greens," which has done surprisingly well in two recent state legislative elections. The Greens might have enough strength to influence the outcome of the Oct. 5 general election, but a party convention last Sunday showed it to be split between left and right-wing factions that have nothing to do with the environment. Most political analysts feel that the more the Greens are drawn away from ecology and into the deeper waters of pure politics, the less influence they will have on the national scene.

In France, home of Europe's most ambitious nuclear development program, the government could only be relieved by the Swedish results. The nuclear issue, after years of absence from public debate, has become a matter of concern after a series of anti-nuclear protests in Brittany. The government's plans to supply some 55 percent of the country's energy needs through atomic energy by 1985 are being called into question, as are its methods for gaining approval for its projects. As things stand, no public hearings are held in France to pass on new nuclear plant sites. The country is without a nuclear safety law or an independent nuclear safety control body.

Two days after the Swedish vote, Le Monde said in an editorial that "democratic debate" on the issue in France seemed indispensable. "Why not take the Swedish referendum as a model?" the newspaper asked. A French diplomat, reading the article, said that if such a referendum ever happened in France the government would take Sweden's pro-nuclear arguments as its guide.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the diplomat noted, had once said that his nuclear program was the envy of every European statesman. Now, he thought, Sweden was expected to be more envied because it has been seemed to have resolved the nuclear debate as democratically and completely as possible.

©1980, The New York Times.

Character Does Matter in Politics

By Meg Greenfield

WASHINGTON — The word is out that last week's political results in New York and Connecticut mean the "character" issue is receding and the substantive (or "real") issues are gaining ground. In consequence, there has been much rejoicing, not just among Kennedy people sick and tired of the Chappaquiddick drag, but also among people who see the dissection of a candidate's personality of character as a distraction from the main business at hand. That business is, of course, in the lingo, the issues — the blessed, boring, life-or-death, what-would-you-do-about-inflation and where-do-you-stand-on-solar-energy issues.

I have trouble with this. It's not just that I think the human qualities of the people running for office are as important as their positions on public questions. I also don't think the two can be disentangled. I'm not making an anti-Kennedy pitch here: I do believe Chappaquiddick and its unexplained aftermath must be high in the thoughts of voters weighing Kennedy's fitness for the office; but I also believe he has certain personal characteristics more suitable than some of Carter's for the job.

The point is just that we aren't electing memos to office. We aren't sending elegantly crafted aide-memoire to negotiate with the heads of other states. The presidency can't be reduced to paper or ideas — not even lots of paper and very good ideas.

Result of Gossip

Issues: Part of the resistance to the view that a candidate's particular human nature matters is probably a result of the more squalid and trivial things we all read about them — and deplore, but keep on reading. I love the gossip, and it has to get really awfully raunchy for me to think ill of it; and surely it, too, adds to the useful sum total, though God will strike me dead if I try to convince you that that's why I read it.

But it also needs to be said that neither this kind of titillating material nor the extravagant and presumptuous psychologizing about the candidates that often passes for political analysis, represents the full range — or anything like it — of the personal judgments and inquiries we should be making.

There are people running for public office whose views are all but identical to mine, or who have dazzling smart and unusual ideas or who otherwise have some intellectual and political attributes that make them attractive to me — and whom I would not vote for in a contest pitting them against my neighbor's dog. The dog is a better judge of people, perhaps, than they, or more reliable as a friend, or the proprietor of a better set of values.

People are more than their opinions and intentions. Of their stands on the issues themselves it is essential to ask, first, how they reached these stands, and, second, whether the stand has any relevance to the way things will turn out — i.e., whether they have a gift for making things happen in a political environment — or for knowing when to go down in flames for a principle.

Ardent Champions

With the advent of black political power in the 1960s, a lot of white politicians who had stoutly resisted the civil-rights actions that freed the blacks in the first place became their most ardent champions, expediently attuned to their very need. I say: Bully for the political process — that's exactly how it should have turned out. But I give it, at best, one cheer. You can overdo the lonely, independent, profiles-in-courage bit. But there is still something very impressive to me about a politician who ends up in a risky or unaccustomed place, one at odds with his political setting, because he was willing to learn or think hard or credit something unexpected he saw.

That is what I would call a "character" question; not that I would demand kamikaze flights of virtue and independence, only that I wouldn't automatically give my fealty and political heart to some guy who held all the right opinions from my point of view, but who did so mainly because he lived in a place where they were profitable, necessary and chic.

By and large, Ted Kennedy's views on the issues don't do much for me. I don't share them. And for a time they seemed to have been acquired in a kind of suspect, all-of-a-sudden, wholesale way. Not very discriminating, not — I thought — too much "felt." But he has, to my surprise, stuck to them in a way that engages wonder and even admiration of a kind. He didn't, as I had expected, start scuttling to the right in his contest with Carter. If anything, from the point of view of some of us who think, on the big things, he's wrong, he made it worse. Some people say this is just the evidence of a political calculation (or miscalculation) of the temper of the electorate on his part. I'm not so sure he isn't sticking with conviction — score one for "character."

Mean Enough

Behavior. Around now, I should confess that "character" and human qualities in general, however, do not mean to me, in a political context, only goody-two-shoes behavior. I have known candidates who did not seem to me mean enough to be president, or sly enough, traits indispensable to getting things to happen.

I know people who are plenty mean and sly, but don't have the metabolism or fortitude (someday, someone smart is going to do a monograph on the function of sheer exhaustion in policymaking in the capital, and he will be right on the money). And I know people who may have all the requisite qualities of goodness, meanness, slyness, strength, energy, wit and wisdom (well, a lot of some of those qualities, anyway), who just don't have the temperament for the presidency or other high offices. They don't have that essential ability to involve themselves personally 100 percent of the time — and yet to develop an impersonal, detached, forgiving nature to sustain their humiliations and drubbings. They don't have the right neuroses, in other words.

All right: Of course the substance of the issues is important, paramount. What is right, what is just, what will work, what will advance the well-being of Americans and their freedom and do right by others around the world — these are the views, the positions we argue about. And I'm not about to say that you shouldn't judge a candidate by what he thinks ought to happen. I'm only saying ought to's, as every editorial writer knows, come cheap. Some things can be more expensive. Making it happen is one. Another is having the "character" to back off if you see it's wrong.

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—Letters—

Unfunny Joke

Carter reverses his field again, this time on the United Nations resolution re Israel's West Bank settlements.

The antics of the administration bring to mind the punch line of the old joke: "How do I know what I think until I hear what I said?"

As foreign policy, a joke but not funny.

J. WILLIAMS
Grenada, W.I.

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Associated Press

TO THE MANNER BORNE — An unidentified, but well-endowed Australian arrives at a country music festival in Richmond, Australia carrying a case of beer. It was just some light refreshment in anticipation of a warm, dry day.

Chad Leader Seeks Help From Libya in Fighting

...ADIS, April 2 (UPI) — Libyan ... Moamer Qadhafi has ...ived a written plea for help ... Goukouni Oueddei, the presi... of Chad, whose forces are en... in bitter fighting with those ... Defense Minister Hissene Habre, ...an radio was reported as saying ...

...he battle for Ndjamena, the ...ured capital of Chad, was in ...th day, and the rival Moslem ... continued to shell each ... with 120mm guns, rocket ... and mortars.

...details of President ...ouni's appeal were given in ...adio broadcast, reports said. ... than 1,000 people have been ... in the fighting, the center of ... has been almost de... and half of its approximate... inhabitants have fled.

...Habre's Armed Forces of the ... had said yesterday that it ... winning the battle. President ...ouni's Popular Armed Forces ... issued counterclaims, but his ... to seek support from Libya ... greater credence to his rival's ... political sources theorized ... today.

Qadhafi Suspected

...Qadhafi long has been sus... in Paris of having supplied ... factions with arms during ... 16 years of strife in Chad, in ... of prying the nation out of ... political orbit of France, which ... the colonial power in Chad un... 1960.

...e Kuwait newspaper Al-Ra... mm said today that Libya had ...ed to buy uranium mines from ...

...ting informed diplomatic ... in Paris, the newspaper said ... officials in Ndjamena had ... in principle to the Libyan of... but that no final decision had ... taken because of the fighting.

...ance's 1,100 marines and para... in Chad are under strict in... from President Valery ... d'Estaing not to get in... in the battle.

...pporters of President ...ouni have frequently accused ... in the past of actively aiding ...Habre, whose spokesman, in ... is now criticizing France for ...aining neutral.

...nch troops have concentrated ... on protecting the French ... on the edge of the capital,

...S. Grand Jury ...cides Against ...dicting Vesco

...ASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT) ... government lawyer announced ...day that a federal grand jury ...decided not to return any in...ments in its investigation of ...ations that Robert Vesco at...ted to bribe his way out of le... problems at the White House.

...at Ralph Ulmer, the controver... foreman of the grand jury, im...diately criticized the government ...nouncement. "The statement is ...mplete and thus misleading," ...said, "which is about par for the ...se for the Justice Department."

...Mr. Ulmer's criticism appeared ...reflect the sentiment among ...e jurors that the lack of indict...nts not be viewed as a clean bill ...ealth for persons involved in the ...ged plot.

...Mr. Vesco fled the United States ...rly a decade ago after he was ...ged with bilking stockholders ...of millions of dollars in an in...national swindle. When told of ...grand jury's decision, he said in ...telephone conversation from the ...amas: "That's interesting. I ...e no reaction."

...mania Bishop Named

...ATICAN CITY, April 2 ...uters) — Pope John Paul II to... accepted the resignation of ...ou Marton, 83, the bishop of ...a Julia in Romania, and ap...ted his coadjutor Bishop Antal ...lb, 71, to replace him, the Vati... said.

...Letters

...unfunny

...litics

3 Men 'Descend' 2,132 Feet

U.S. University Simulates A Record Deep-Sea Dive

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — Three volunteers at Duke University in Durham, N.C., were to emerge from a pressure tank today after a 28-day test in which they set a world record by simulating a dive to 2,132 feet beneath the sea.

The achievement was accomplished by using a novel mixture of breathing gases — helium and oxygen with 10 percent nitrogen. Some specialists in deep-diving physiology believe that this mixture will open large, previously restricted areas of the sea floor to relatively unencumbered human activity.

Dr. Peter Bennett, who directs the research at Duke, said in an interview yesterday that he now believes dives of 3,000 or more feet may be feasible.

Divers in oil-producing sea-floor areas work at depths as great as 1,200 feet, but a test by the U.S. Navy last December — in which a helium-oxygen breathing mixture was used — had persuaded some specialists that 1,500 feet was the practical limit. The divers in that test reached a simulated depth of 1,800 feet in a chamber at Panama City, Fla., but suffered various ill effects, including vomiting.

3 Grow Sleepy

The three men at Duke spent 60 hours at the equivalent of the pressure at 2,000 feet, and the rest of the time in simulated ascent and descent. Their body functions were monitored, including lung function, gas content of the blood, brain-wave behavior, work performance and sleeping. No serious adverse effects were recorded, Dr. Bennett said, although the three men became somewhat sleepy, possibly because of the heat and confined quarters of the 10-foot-high, 6-foot-diameter cylindrical tank.

The three men spent most of the time conducting physical and psychological tests.

The key to the success of the new test, in Dr. Bennett's view, was the 10 percent nitrogen in the breathing mixture — twice the level used in a previous test at Duke. The nitrogen is believed to act as a narcotic, countering adverse nervous system effects that, at extreme pressures, cause convulsions.

The previous record was set in 1972 and 1974 by French divers who simulated descents to 2,000 feet in the pressure chamber of the COMEX research center in Marseilles. The divers sustained nightmares and persistent abnormal brain wave behavior, and further attempts were deferred. The COMEX group holds the world record for open-sea dives — 1,508 feet off Marseilles in 1977.

No Nitrogen

Most deep divers omit nitrogen entirely in their breathing mixtures. Although nitrogen gas makes up 78 percent of the earth's atmosphere, it causes "the bends" when divers are decompressed, forming bubbles in the bloodstream that sometimes fatally block circulation.

The three volunteers in the Duke test are Delmar Shelton, 40, a physician's assistant; William Bell, 25, a medical student, and Stephen Porter, 24, a professional diver. The first two made a simulated dive to 1,509 feet in December using 5 percent nitrogen.

In the current test the trio went to the pressure equivalent of 1,509 feet in 12½ hours. In previous trials, 20 to 40 hours had been allowed for such a radical pressure adjustment.

The divers remained at that pressure for a week and were monitored while the university's committee on human experimentation reviewed the ethics of permitting a deeper dive. This was approved and, on March 14, the men reached the pressure level of 2,132 feet.

Dutch TV Tests Data Display In Home Sets

AMSTERDAM, April 2 (Reuters) — Dutch broadcasting stations yesterday began a year-long trial of Teletext, a system of displaying printed information on a home television screen from a central transmitter.

Analysis of the results is to be made after a year, and the Central Broadcasting Corp. is to decide in September, 1981, whether the system will be fully introduced, a spokesman said.

About 600 television sets in the Netherlands have been sold adapted to receive the information, which will provide economic and sports news from the Netherlands and countries worldwide, foreign exchange rates, job vacancies and details of scheduled television programs.

U.S. Charges 15 In Hashish Ring

RENO, Nev., April 2 (AP) — Fifteen persons have been indicted on charges of involvement in a hashish-importing network in which airline employees played a key role, authorities said yesterday.

U.S. Attorney Mahlon Brown said that the drug ring may have provided as much as 50 percent of the hashish in the United States, adding: "That is not an exaggeration."

Airport employees in Los Angeles, Houston, New York, Boston and Pakistan, whose names were still unknown to the drug agents, were believed to have conspired to prevent the incoming hashish from reaching customs officials.

Fatal Bosporus Collision

ISTANBUL, April 2 (UPI) — A woman died from injuries she received when a Soviet ship and a Greek freighter collided in heavy fog in the Bosporus strait last night, Istanbul port authorities said today. They said the body of the woman, whose identity was not known, remained aboard the Soviet ship.

But Detente Remains Goal

World Strife Means Money To Rich French Communist

PARIS (NYT) — Waving away the fragrant smoke of black French tobacco, Jean-Baptiste Doumeng announced calmly, "I'm making millions of dollars today, and it doesn't interest me any more than this cigarette."

He makes the millions buying and selling agricultural products, mostly to communist countries. His group of companies, Interagra, is doing $2 billion in business this year, he said, "and we're growing."

His headquarters is in a luxurious modern building near the Arc de Triomphe, and nothing visible, except perhaps a Soviet farm magazine, indicates that Mr. Doumeng is France's wealthiest Communist, and proud of it.

A book on the finances of the French Communist Party has a chapter entitled "The Inevitable Mr. Doumeng," with figures to show that he receives special indulgences from a Soviet-owned bank in Paris. The book charges that he skims off his profits to funnel funds into the party treasury.

"Crazy," said Mr. Doumeng. "I'd have to set up a special company to do it. All my companies are inspected. My adversaries say things like that because they can't say I'm dishonest, and they have to say something. They fear me. We are so big, I can affect the market, affect prices."

Aura of Mystery

There is an aura of mystery about him despite his bluntness. He travels often to Moscow and other communist capitals, he sees important people, and even the French Foreign Ministry values the insights he doles out when he returns.

"There is a lot of tension now," he said. "What we need is real coexistence, but if things go on like this there can be a confrontation, even a military clash. I try to diminish it. But as a businessman, I analyze with scientific rigor, and the more tension there is, the more I earn.

"Money is a tool. My chance comes when the others disappear because of the uncertainties. I move in when the capitalists get scared."

Exactly what Mr. Doumeng moves in on is left somewhat vague, but in addition to having a near monopoly on French agricultural exports to the Soviet Union, he does business with Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Algeria, Syria, Benin, Egypt and, since the revolution, with Iran. He considers as his best coup that he sold an icebox to Alaska — that is, refrigeration equipment for salmon fisheries.

Mr. Doumeng, 60, was born near Toulouse and still has a private farm there, which his wife manages. One of his sons is in charge of the Union of Cooperatives of the Southwest, which he developed and which represents some 350,000 farmers. His other son runs the European Petroleum Co., which Mr. Doumeng started in connection with his agricultural business.

Father Was Farmer

His father was a poor farmer, Mr. Doumeng said, and he himself joined the Communist Party in 1935, at age 15, "because I saw my mother die of underdevelopment. . . . There was no social security. She had cancer and could not get proper care."

He does not actively support the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which the French Communists have endorsed, but he said: "It doesn't directly concern me. I can't judge. The Soviets have a long frontier, and when you have to defend your possessions, the quicker and stronger you do it, the better. Imagine what an outcry there would be among Texans if the U.S. had to defend itself in Mexico and the Soviets got involved against it."

Besides, he said, "why all this fuss when the U.S. can't settle the hostages issue in Iran? The Soviets think Afghanistan is secondary; they don't understand all the shouts. History will show. The Russians will be beaten if they are wrong, as France and the U.S. were beaten in Vietnam."

UPI

Jean-Baptiste Doumeng

The U.S. embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union is a mistake, in his view. "I'm not anti-American, mind you. I like Americans," he said. "They are nice, but they are very naive. Your embargo will boomerang. It helps the Soviet directors increase their harvests, and by 1985 they will be exporting grain."

As he sees things, it is likely that there will be more and more upheavals in the world, and he considers it natural that oppressed people "lean on Soviet force to liberate themselves." But, he notes, "The Russians aren't always in it. Look at Nicaragua and El Salvador. . . . If you don't change your policies, you will have big trouble in Latin America."

In any case, though he sees troubled times, Mr. Doumeng was optimistic for himself and for his friends. "I'm a man of peace," he said. "We have to have detente. But now I must get on with my business. I have a great deal to do."

— FLORA LEWIS

Safety Unit Appointments Upset U.S. Nuclear Foes

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — President Carter today named the five members of his Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee, the only nuclear-related body that will report directly to him.

The appointees immediately came under attack by critics of nuclear power, while proponents of nuclear power are privately delighted.

Chairing the panel, which will keep Mr. Carter informed on industry and government efforts toward improving nuclear power plant safety, will be Gov. Bruce Babbit of Arizona, 42, who was a member of Mr. Carter's investigating commission on the accident last year at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania. The other appointees were:

• John Deutch, 41, a reputedly pro-nuclear professor who left his job as undersecretary of the Department of Energy yesterday to return to the Chemistry Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

• Marvin Goldberger, 58, a Princeton University professor of physics who gained renown in 1971, when the Federation of American Scientists charged that Defense Department chiefs were exaggerating the Soviet threat.

• Patrick Haggerty, 56, an electronics engineer who founded Texas Instruments Inc. in Dallas and became identified with the strong pro-nuclear faction on the commission that investigated the Three Mile Island accident.

• Harold Lewis, 57, physics professor at the University of California at Santa Barbara who wrote the analysis last year of Dr. Norman Rasmussen's Reactor Safety Study that was influential in leading the NRC to repudiate portions of that study.

"This is basically a pro-nuclear group and we're very unhappy with it," said Richard Pollock, head of Ralph Nader's Critical Mass Energy Project. "It's almost as though Carter decided to snub all the nuclear critics."

John Conway of the American Nuclear Energy Council, a pro-nuclear lobbying organization, disagreed. He said that the appointees were "experienced, responsible people" who "will be objective and do a good job."

Other industry sources were gleeful. "It means Carter has figured out who's right on this issue," one of them said.

David B. Parker, Atomic Weapons Expert, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — Retired Army Maj. Gen. David B. Parker, 63, a Corps of Engineers officer and authority on atomic weapons, died Sunday at Walter Reed Army Hospital from the effects of a heart ailment.

During World War II, Gen. Parker served at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia and then was an engineer battalion commander in six major campaigns in the Pacific. He was awarded the Bronze Star.

In 1946, he became chief of the military operations division of the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb. Later, he wrote a number of articles on the military effect of atomic weapons.

George W. Watt

AUSTIN, Texas, April 2 (NYT) — George W. Watt, 69, a chemist who gained recognition for his participation in the Manhattan Project, which produced the first atomic bomb, died at his home here Saturday.

Dr. Watt was responsible for isolating and purifying the plutonium used in the world's first nuclear explosion on July 16, 1945, at Alamagordo, N.M. He worked on the atomic bomb project from 1943 to 1945 while on a leave from the University of Texas at Austin. The bomb was developed at the University of Chicago and at the Atomic Energy Commission's engineering facility in Richland, Wash.

Arthur Kleiner

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — Arthur Kleiner, 77, former musical director of the Museum of Modern Art and an accompanist and composr of music for silent films, died of a heart attack Monday at his home in Hopkins, Minn. Mr. Kleiner wrote stirring musical scores for a generation of silent films, ranging from Buster Keaton comedies to such epics as Sergei Eisenstein's "Potemkin," which was his first original film score.

As a pianist, he sat in the pit of the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art for 28 years, playing for the films on the screen either his arrangements of familiar tunes or one of his own 250 original scores.

Soldier Charged With Murder in Parachute Death

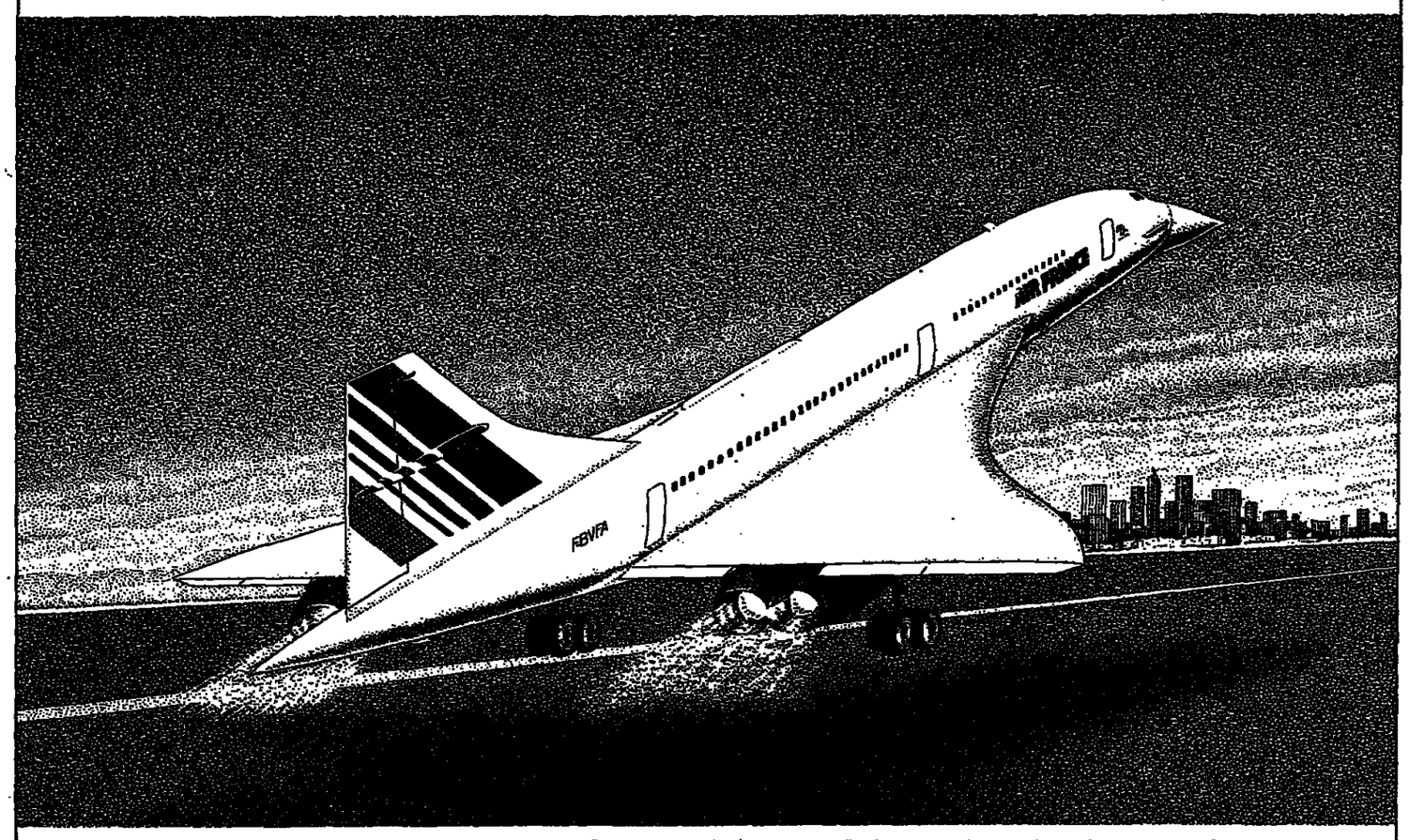
FORT BRAGG, N.C., April 2 (UPI) — A parachute rigger in the 82d Airborne Division, the Army's most combat-ready unit, has been charged with the murder of an officer whose chute failed to open.

Maj. Thomas Woods, Fort Bragg's public information officer, said the inspection began yesterday after Pfc. Alvin Williams, 20, was arrested by the Army's criminal investigation division and charged with the murder of Capt. Lawrence Hill, 26, who died March 26 when his main parachute failed to open in a routine jump.

Criminal investigators entered the case when a routine investigation revealed that the static line on Hill's main parachute — the cord that automatically opens the chute when a man jumps from a plane — had been cut.

A military source said that several other cords had been found severed during the parachute inspections, but there was no indication whether Pfc. Williams was connected with them. The parachute apparently was not intended specifically for Hill because parachutes are randomly distributed before jumps, Maj. Woods said.

L'efficacité.



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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 6 Thursday, April 3, 1980

A Shattered Cambodia Facing New Trial by Hunger

This is the first of a two-part condensation of a series written by William Shawcross, the British journalist who was recently awarded the George Polk Award for investigating U.S. policy in Cambodia in his book "Sideshow: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia," published in France as "Une Tragedie Sans Importance."

By William Shawcross

LONDON (IHT) — Cambodia today resembles a broken mirror. Many of its pieces are missing. Others do not match. Even assembled, the shards reflect different views, different appearances.

Even the most basic population figure — one that would reveal how many Cambodians have survived an Asian holocaust — is a matter of mystery and fierce dispute among humanitarians and politicians.

Two things are certain.

Famine threatened to extinguish the people of Cambodia last year, and is now — after a period of abatement — again threatening the survivors. The renewed threat can be averted only by increased international aid and significant improvement in the way the Vietnamese occupiers of Cambodia respond to the continuing crisis.

About 250,000 Cambodian refugees in camps just inside Thailand or along the Thai-Cambodian border risk being forced back into their homeland's war zones unless the rest of the world can find what is called "a durable solution" for them.

The famine has non-natural causes — Cambodia is not a naturally impoverished land. The disaster was even foreseen. With an accuracy chilling in retrospect, a U.S. Agency for International Development team, upon leaving a collapsing Phnom Penh in April, 1975, concluded:

"If ever a country needed to beat its swords into plowshares in a race to save itself from hunger, it is Cambodia. . . . The prospects that it can or will do so are poor. . . . Slave labor and starvation rations for half the nation's people will be a cruel necessity for this year, and general deprivation and suffering will stretch over the next two or three years before Cambodia can get back to rice self-sufficiency."

Attention Span

Cambodia's present predicament is confirmation that disasters, like fashions, have a short life in popular attention. The famine that the world became aware of so suddenly in 1979 had, in fact, been a decade in the making. Although new crises in Iran and Afghanistan have pulled public attention away, Cambodia remains at the brink of ultimate disaster.

There were extensive reports of famine long before relief agencies responded. What were the reasons for their delays, which inevitably caused deaths? Was it pressure from Western governments — particularly the United States — which did not want to help the Vietnamese-installed government headed by Heng Samrin? Or was it caused by Vietnamese refusals to admit the famine existed or to allow the world to help?

Similar questions are raised on the matter of the distribution of the food that has finally arrived. Some foreign relief workers and Western journalists who have recently visited Phnom Penh now tend to be optimistic about the situation at Cambodia. They have seen international food taken from warehouses and distributed to the needy: 30 pounds of rice per person per month are available in Cambodia, they say.

But along the Thai-Cambodian border, where international agencies also have been making rice available to Cambodians, the view is different. People come from the interior on oxcarts or bicycles to collect food. They complain that the Vietnamese are not allowing proper distribution of international aid. In some villages, they say, the monthly ration is 1 pound, not 30.

This "rice-across-the-border" operation is sometimes seen in Hanoi and Phnom Penh as a U.S. weapon to destabilize Heng Samrin's government by acting as a magnet to draw people away from Phnom Penh and into border areas controlled by remnants of the Khmer Rouge. The theory is that the United States is seeking revenge against Hanoi and is playing the China card by joining Peking's support of the Khmer Rouge — which President Carter denounced in 1978 as "the world's worst violators of human rights."

Sorting out the disputes and questions is important not only because the Cambodian tragedy is an extraordinary piece of history, but also because continued disruption of Cambodian planting and harvest cycles indicate another serious and imminent food shortage.

More international aid than ever will be needed. Unless conditions inside Cambodia can be brought back to something approaching normalcy, the threat of famine is likely to become an annual occurance.

Before its decade of war and revolution began March 18, 1970, with a coup by Gen. Lon Nol overthrowing Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia was a peaceful country of 7 million, a country not only self-sufficient in rice but also able to export it.

Between 1970 and 1975, when the Vietnamese war spilled over into Cambodia and created civil war, the Cambodian agricultural system was completely destroyed — by fighting, by U.S. bombing and by labor shortages. About half of Cambodia's people fled the countryside and became refugees in the towns. Cambodia became almost totally dependent on U.S. food.

That aid ended in April, 1975, when the U.S.-backed government of Lon Nol was defeated by the communist Khmer Rouge — a group that had barely existed when the fighting began. One of the more seemingly rational priorities of the Khmer Rouge, after their victory, was the attempt to restore rice self-sufficiency.

For nearly four years, the Khmer Rouge drove the population to reconstruct the agricultural system — building dams, canals, reservoirs and dikes. How successful they were is a matter of dispute, but certainly Cambodians never were given more than minimum rations.

No one knows how many people died under the Khmer Rouge. Figures as high as 3 million have been widely quoted. But there is no doubt that the regime was brutal. And there is little doubt that the vast majority of survivors were relieved when the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invaded in January, 1979, to replace the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge with their own client government under Khmer Rouge defector Heng Samrin.

The most detailed story of what happened inside Cambodia in 1979 has been made by Stephen Heder, a young academic from Cornell University. He has spent months on the Thai-Cambodian border, interviewing about 250 Cambodians of different social, political and geographic backgrounds.

Heder's study was funded by the State Department "with the clear understanding that [he] would be completely free to draw and express his own conclusions . . ."

His research suggests that, through 1979, Cambodian relief over liberation gave way to disillusionment with and even opposition to the Vietnamese.

After the January, 1979, invasion the Vietnamese encouraged Cambodians to leave the work camps where the Khmer Rouge had corralled them and return to their villages. That obviously was popular. But, together with the continued fighting between the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge, it disrupted the year's summer planting.

As food grew scarcer, a rationing system was imposed; inevitably, ordinary people did less well than soldiers or officials.

By the end of the summer, Heder believes, the majority of the people had decided that "when it came to organizing the feeding of the population, the Vietnamese were inferior" to the Khmer Rouge. Hundreds of thousands of people began to make for the Thai border.

By fall, Heder says, "it seemed highly unlikely that the Vietnamese could ever recover even the original support they had enjoyed" when they overthrew the Khmer Rouge.

That is not to say the Khmer Rouge have become popular. Their armed strength now is said to be about 25,000; no one knows exactly. The civilians they control, they control by force.

Last September, the Vietnamese again tried to destroy the vestiges of the Khmer Rouge. Again they failed. The effect was to push additional tens of thousands of dying people across the border into Thailand. They arrived just as the international agencies began large-scale relief operations there and in Phnom Penh.

For months whispers of disaster had run through Southeast Asia. Reporters in Bangkok had begun writing of the specter of Cambodian starvation. A great silence and emptiness spread through the center of the country as continued fighting and political chaos scattered an entire populace.

But it was not until late June of last year that the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh agreed to let a two-man team from the International Committee of the Red Cross and from the UN Children's Fund enter the country, which had been sealed off from the West since 1975. Jacques Beaumont and Francois Bugnion headed for Cambodia prepared for a grim experience.

What they saw was worse than anything they could have expected. Cambodia's very sinews had been ripped out. Phnom Penh was not a city, but a shell in which a few thousand people were camping. Bugnion and Beaumont were told that most civil servants had been murdered by the Khmer Rouge over the past several years.

The men were horrified as they visited hospitals and orphanages that were virtually without medical supplies or trained personnel. They watched neglected children dying. Even government officials seemed hungry.

They described these scenes when they returned, and triggered in the months that followed a huge international aid program for Cambodia that has been engulfed in bitter controversy and global political maneuvering.

Famine had been a long time in the making. But in those crucial early months of 1979, two key governments had failed to see it — or at least to acknowledge it.

No Serious Danger

As late as June, just as Bugnion and Beaumont were leaving for Phnom Penh, State Department officials were blithely informing reporters there was no serious danger. And the Vietnamese, who had invaded in January, had labeled famine stories as Western propaganda.

The flow of aid from Bugnion's and Beaumont's agencies did not start until fall. It is clear that if they had made their trip earlier, or — once the trip was completed — had a program of aid been organized more rapidly and efficiently, perhaps hundreds of thousands of Cambodians could have been saved.

The size of the relief program alone makes it significant. Since last October, international organizations have spent more than $205 million, $72 of it contributed by the United States. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is now appealing for an additional $262 million for 1980. Where the earlier aid money has gone, and where these additional proposed allotments will go, are matters of international concern.

There is no single villain or conspiracy that explains the disaster that has occurred. And it is not the international organizations and Western governments that deserve blame exclusively, as some accounts contend. The origins of the tragedy extend back at least a decade.

Between 1970 and 1975, under the U.S.-backed Lon Nol government, the Red Cross and many other agencies had been active in Phnom Penh.

After the Khmer Rouge victory in 1975, the Red Cross offered to return to Cambodia, but the new government would not allow it. Four years later, less than a month after the Vietnamese invaded — driving out the Khmer Rouge and installing their own administration — the Red Cross approached the new Heng Samrin government with an offer to help. There was no response.

Red Cross officials say that other offers of help were made, both directly to Phnom Penh and through the Red Cross office in Hanoi, during the first six months of 1979. All overtures were ignored.

By late spring, predictions of famine had become commonplace, as continued fighting between Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese disrupted Cambodian harvests and food distribution. Thai officials made similar predictions, and the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok sent repeated warnings to Washington. In May, Unicef decided to cooperate with the Red Cross in trying to mount a relief program.

But in Washington and Hanoi, the warnings appeared to fall on stony ground. The State Department saw no danger. Hanoi kept silent until the Heng Samrin government approved the trip of Beaumont and Bugnion.

3 Days

The relief officials were allowed to stay just three days. Then they went to Ho Chi Minh City and, with some difficulty, negotiated their return to Cambodia with a planeload of supplies in early August. On that trip they began to discuss with Heng Samrin officials the details of a vast relief program to feed the estimated 2.5 million people then thought to be faced with starvation.

It was at that point that bureaucratic politics clashed with political realities. The Red Cross is a large, international bureaucracy with established procedures. Similarly, Unicef has its own strict rules.

Both organizations wanted to be able to monitor their aid carefully — to see that it did not go to combatants instead of civilians. That is normal procedure. The sort of disaster that Bugnion and Beaumont believed threatened Cambodia usually would require an army of doctors, nurses, surveyors, nutritionists and administrators. To operate efficiently, they would need transport facilities, interpreters and communications systems, both within Cambodia and to the outside world.

Red Cross officials in Bangkok now concede that the idea of allowing scores of Western officials into Cambodia must have been alarming for Cambodian officials — not to mention the Vietnamese. The government's cadres in all likelihood would have been completely outnumbered.

The Ministry of Health, for example, at that time consisted of only a handful of officials. Few of the cadres in any ministry had any international experience, and their principal knowledge of the UN was that it still officially recognized the Khmer Rouge regime they continued to fight.

Once the original request for relief had been made by the government, other relief agencies were able to make their own arrangements with the Heng Samrin regime, and they began flying in supplies.

At the end of August, a planeload of supplies organized by a French Communist group and paid for by the British agency Oxfam arrived. On board was Jim Howard, an Oxfam official, who was overwhelmed by the suffering he saw and who, on his return to England, gave graphic, moving accounts of impending famine.

Oxfam soon decided that, since Red Cross-Unicef appeared unable to start a large-scale feeding program quickly — partly because of their insistence on monitoring food distribution — it would initiate its own.

Red Cross-Unicef also was having difficulty getting its program approved by the Heng Samrin regime because most of its senior officials were at the summit conference of nonaligned nations in Havana. Khmer Rouge representatives also were there, and a furious battle erupted over which should represent Cambodia within the movement.

When the same issue was debated later, in September, in the UN Credentials Committee, the majority of committee members — many out of reluctance to legitimize the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia — recognized the Khmer Rouge "government of Democratic Kampuchea" as the legitimate Cambodian representative.

More Problems

Inevitably, this rebuff of the Heng Samrin government created further problems for a Red Cross-Unicef mission trying to deal with suspicious and inexperienced officials in Phnom Penh.

The Red Cross, unlike Oxfam, is required by its charter to be neutral and to aid civilians on both sides of a civil war. Moreover, the Thai government, like others in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, still recognized and was covertly aiding the Khmer Rouge. It insisted that any organization aiding the Heng Samrin side from Thailand must also send relief to areas near the border. There, Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge, and the Khmer Rouge themselves, would be likely to benefit from it.

The operation was predictably denounced in Phnom Penh, but officials were encouraged when the Heng Samrin government did not break off negotiations with Red Cross-Unicef. On Sept. 26, Henri Labouisse, Unicef's director, told donor nations in New York that a breakthrough had been made and that agreement was near. But jubiliation was premature.

The Heng Samrin government announced that no such agreement was at hand, mentioning both the agencies' insistence on monitoring and citing the border operations.

Oxfam, which had decided to operate its program out of Singapore rather than Bangkok, was under no such restraint to supply both sides.

Its first barge, carrying 1,500 tons of food, arrived at the Cambodian port of Kompong Som on Oct. 13.

In England, Oxfam officials made no secret of their elation at arriving where Red Cross-Unicef apparently feared to tread. As a result, some journalists characterized Oxfam as the only agency that cared about the Cambodian people and portrayed the Red Cross-Unicef mission as a heartless, bureaucratic stooge of the U.S. government.

Oxfam did not do much to discourage such perceptions. Red Cross-Unicef officials, for their part, tended to speak of Oxfam as credulously accepting whatever Heng Samrin and Vietnamese officials told them.

One of Oxfam's original premises had been that it, and the consortium of voluntary agencies it formed to back it, would alone be able to rush food into Cambodia, since Red Cross-Unicef insisted on rigid monitoring and on aiding the Khmer Rouge. In fact, the Heng Samrin government did not demand that they accept the same terms to which Oxfam had agreed as the price of entry.

On Oct. 20 they submitted a new, comprehensive aid plan. The government refused to sign any document sanctioning the cross-border feeding operations. At the same time, however, Red Cross-Unicef officials in Phnom Penh quietly dropped their demands for stringent monitoring; the organizations proceeded with their planning.

On Oct. 26, the first Red Cross-Unicef barge of supplies arrived at Kompon Som. The next day, Heng Samrin's foreign minister, Hun Sen, told relief officials in Phnom Penh that the government would continue to deal with them.

The Unicef mission cabled New York: "We do not expect receive written confirmation, though we shall keep open the possibility of receiving one. We shall consider the minister's clear verbal expression can be regarded as adequate basis for continued operation. . . . Whole meeting was business-like and entirely without political reference or overtone. . . . A clear advance in relationship of government and joint mission."

It was with this sort of informal and hardly satisfactory understanding — nothing definite and nothing on paper — that Red Cross-Unicef went ahead with its full-scale relief operation.

The plan called for bringing about 165,000 metric tons of food into the country over a six-month period. Seven more barges followed the first one into Kompong Som in November and December. By the end of last year, according to Unicef officials, about 26,000 tons of supplies had been delivered by them to Cambodia.

Just before Christmas, a senior official in the Vietnamese-installed administration in Cambodia joined the tide of refugees flooding across the border into Thailand. Safe in a refugee camp, he told Western relief officials a stunning and disheartening story.

This Cambodian had been highly placed in the Ministry of Commerce and had watched over the receipt and distribution of international food aid in Phnom Penh. He had represented the Heng Samrin government in meetings with foreign officials involved in the emergency relief effort.

Half of all international aid reaching Kompong Som, the defector told Red Cross officials, was being trucked to Vietnam. Almost all the rest was being warehoused, apparently for eventual sale to the starving people of Cambodia once a currency had been reintroduced into that war-ruined nation.

The story of such gigantic diversion to Vietnam was new, was never corroborated and was probably at least exaggerated. But the story of supplies withheld echoed in detail the tales of thousands of Cambodian peasants who had made the same trek and who had said that no food was being distributed in Cambodia despite the great international effort. The former official's story was shocking; Western officials reacted immediately.

The defector (whose name is not being published lest there be reprisal against his family) was immediately sent to Paris and put under wraps. Reports of his account were classified confidential, and the relief agencies sought to keep the story from getting out.

Reflex

This reaction was almost a reflex for relief officials who for several weeks had been uncomfortably aware that much of the food they were funneling into Cambodia was not reaching its intended recipients. The officials did not want that generally known. They were aware that documented stories would upset their two most important constituencies — donors in the West, who would cut gifts, and the Vietnamese, who if attacked might halt the largest and best-coordinated attempt to save Cambodians from mass starvation.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross now says that only a few hundred of the 26,000 tons of food delivered to Cambodia last year had been distributed from Kompong Som by the end of December. Most of the rest had been stored by Heng Samrin authorities.

Refugees from Kompong Speu province were telling officials in Thailand then that 30 to 40 people a day were still dying in their district. Suicide reportedly was common.

That, however, was not the picture being painted by the Vietnamese or by many journalists and relief officials allowed to visit Cambodia. They reported the famine was coming under control and that Cambodia was coming back to life.

Only one explanation of the different views seem possible: Both are accurate.

In some parts of Cambodia, the government has been handing out food in adequate amounts. Those are the parts the government controls politically. In other areas — where insurgent Khmer Rouge and other anti-Vietnamese groups are active — they have not allowed relief distribution, even if starvation results.

Vietnam was experiencing its own food shortage, and some charged that the food was simply unloaded in Cambodia and then trucked eastward across the Vietnamese border. Others said the Vietnamese were using the food as a political weapon inside Cambodia, withholding it from those who lived in zones still under Khmer Rouge control.

The State Department announced its belief that the holdups in distribution were indeed deliberate. Francois Ponchaud, a French Jesuit who had diligently chronicled the destructiveness of the Khmer Rouge in his book "Cambodia, Year Zero," maintained that the Vietnamese were conducting a "new, subtle genocide" against the Cambodian people.

International aid officials hastened to disagree. On the contrary, they said, they had no evidence of deliberate obstruction by the Phnom Penh or Vietnamese authorities.

Malcolm Harper, Oxfam's man in Phnom Penh, said he was confident that aid was beginning to reach those for whom it was intended.

Oxfam also acknowledged, however, that its ability to make any real inspection of distribution was limited. Its aid was simply handed over to the relevant government ministry, and only occasional on-site inspections were permitted. Biweekly reports were supposed to be submitted to the agencies concerned; Oxfam acknowledged the first of these reports as "useless."

Flight from war: Toward famine

Aid officials argued that any shortcomings in distribution stemmed from logistical problems — the inevitable result of Khmer Rouge destruction. There were no forklift trucks at the airport, no cranes at Kompong Som. The few officials in Phnom Penh's skeletal government had almost no idea of how to handle large quantities of supplies. All planes and boats had to be unloaded by a weak and unskilled labor force.

The railroad from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh was inefficient; roads were often impassable because of a lack of bridges and poor states of repair. Many journeys that once had taken a few hours now took several days.

Refugees, however, continued to tell a different story.

They spoke of theft by the Vietnamese and said they sometimes were sold, rather than given, food provided free by the international agencies. Many said that Soviet corn was much more widely available than Western rice, but that it was of poor quality and required hours of boiling to render it edible.

Since 1975, when they first began to talk of Khmer Rouge atrocities, Cambodian refugees in Thailand have told alarming stories about conditions in their country. Their descriptions of Khmer Rouge behavior were found to have been largely accurate.

International relief agencies have two responsibilities: To the starving and to their donors — in Oxfam's case, hundreds of thousands of British schoolchildren who had sold their toys to send food to Cambodia.

Making Their Point

Although many aid officials publicly criticized the February "march of survival" organized by groups such as the International Rescue Committee, *Medecins Sans Frontieres* and Joan Baez's Humanitas to protest poor food distribution, the same officials said privately that such continued pressure helped them make their point in Phnom Penh.

Although much more food now seems to be leaving the warehouses of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh, there is a dispute among aid organizations as to just how much actually has been sent and how much has been distributed.

At the end of February, Unicef in Bangkok declared that 26,000 tons had been distributed in the month starting Jan. 14. A few weeks ago the Red Cross said that about 27,000 tons had been distributed between the end of October and the end of February.

Whichever figures one accepts, they confirm that distribution of food until the end of 1979 was minimal. Inevitably this poor distribution killed many Cambodians. How many is not known, but one U.S. analyst now reckons that at least half a million starved to death last year.

Journalists who have visited Cambodia recently have been impressed. Cambodia, they feel, is coming back to life under the Heng Samrin government. Yet refugees continue to tell of withheld food, and thousands keep coming to the Thai border for supplies.

On one thing there is agreement: Famine will recur on Cambodia unless a decent crop is planted and harvested this year. For that, international supplies of seed and food must continue, and must be adequately distributed, until at least the end of 1980. Otherwise the disaster will be repeated.

The poverty of Cambodian society today cannot be blamed only on the Vietnamese. It is the product of 10 years of disruption and war and, in particular, of four years of rule by the Khmer Rouge. But at the same time, the Khmer Rouge cannot be blamed forever for the continuing problems.

There is no doubt that the Heng Samrin government is far more benign than that of the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot. But questions about Vietnamese intentions remain.

Why did they wait until July, six months after taking over Cambodia, to appeal for help? Is paranoia over Western intentions toward them an adequate excuse for restricting the size of relief teams allowed into Phnom Penh? Is the destruction of the infrastructure by the Khmer Rouge sufficient explanation for the disparities in distribution?

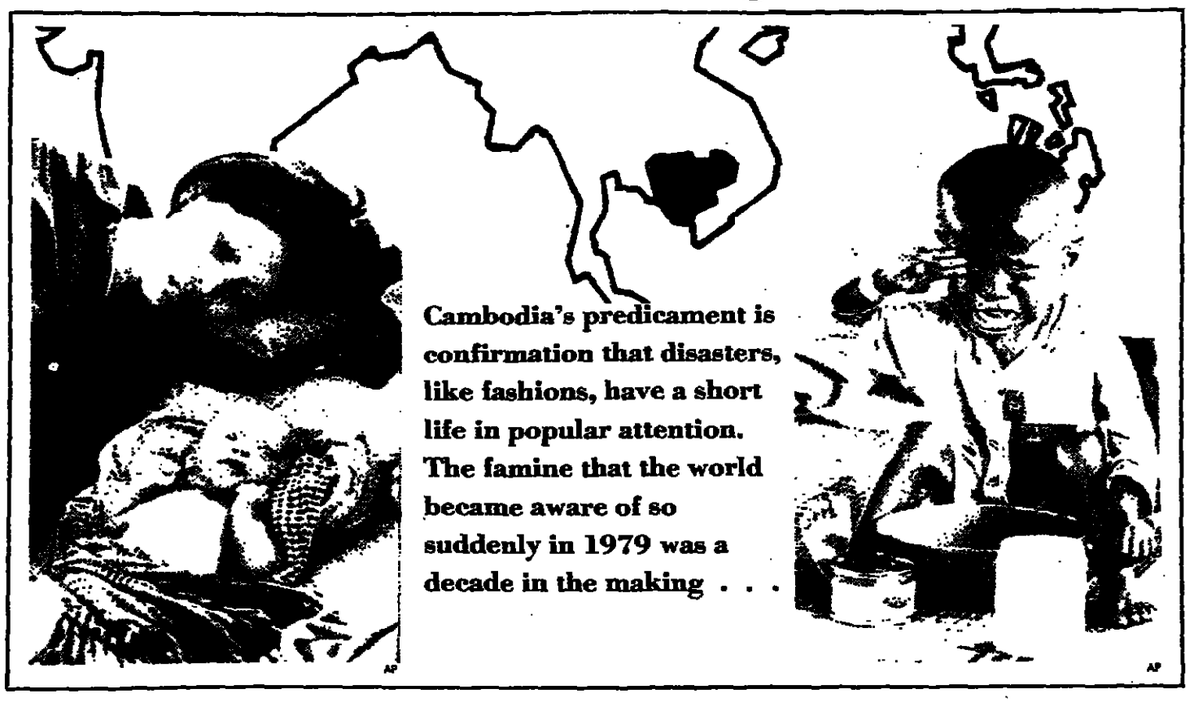
Most important, perhaps: Why has it taken so long for them to put together an effective Health Ministry?

Throughout 1979, the Heng Samrin government asserted that all but 50 of the 500 doctors formerly in Cambodia had been murdered by the Khmer Rouge. In any case, it was apparent to visitors, beginning last summer, that medical care was dreadfully inadequate.

Even when the 60 Vietnamese medical personnel and a Cuban team that have been in Cambodia since last summer are added, it is a miniscule number for an exhausted, sick, starved population now thought to number around 5½ million.

It is hardly indicative of a government that adequately cares for its people.

In the concluding segment, a week from today, Mr. Shawcross examines Thailand's wariness of accepting Cambodian refugees, opportunism in refugee camps and the prospects of a second famine.



At a refugee camp: Children wait for food.

Humor?

The Life of Monty Python: 'We're Greedy'

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Monty Python's "The Life of Brian," which opens in Paris April 9, is a film that satirizes human nature, specifically in relation to organized religion. It has been called tasteless, blasphemous, grievously insulting, anything but funny, a vicious attack on Judaism, a crime against religion.

"Why in heaven's name did you make this film?" yet another journalist asked.

"We're greedy," Terry Gilliam answered. "We needed more money to pay for our extravagant lifestyles." Gilliam once worked for *Mad magazine*.

Wiping a smile off his face, John Cleese, who studied law at Cambridge, went on: "The subject felt new and important. We've discovered over the years that we make better films if they're about important subjects. None of us had any quarrel about any of the things Christ said, but a lot to quarrel with about the people who followed and interpreted him. That's what the film is about."

Eric Idle added: "I think a lot of church people saw it as an opportunity to say something in the media. They'd been ignored for a long time. These people get a warm glow from running to God's defense."

"The funny thing," said Graham Chapman, not laughing, "is that roughly 8 out of 10 — *I think* that's a fair statistic — who called it blasphemous had not even seen the movie. One comment was: 'You don't have to see a pigsty to know it stinks.' "

"We've made Christ's followers look completely crazed," *said a pleased Cleese,* "and very much like those people who protest against the film. I think that at an unconscious level they are objecting to the fact that they are being laughed at."

In the year minus-1980, three wise men come to baby Brian's stable bearing gifts. They have made an error, and soon pack off to the stable next door. The story then carries a generally puzzled Brian through Christ's time. He joins a revolutionary organization called the Judean People's Front (JPF), not to be confused with its counter-revolutionary rival, the People's Front of Judea (PFJ).

Mistaken a second time for the Messiah, Brian runs in terror from a crowd of ardent followers. He drops the gourd he has been carrying and loses a sandal. The crowd immediately divides into Sandalites and Gourdines. Somebody insists on collecting the relics together; somebody else wants to hold each up individually. One person pleads to let go these earthly things and deal only with the mind. There are five sects in two minutes.

Brian sees stonings, Roman dungeons and gladiator matches, meets Pilate (who speaks like Elmer Fudd) and is finally crucified with 147 others, including Christ. There is a happy-ending song reminiscent of the final scene in "Dr. Strangelove."

Typical Pace

The pace is typical of the Monty Python troupe, whose "Flying Circus" was one of *the most successful television comedy* shows of all time, syndicated in more than 15 countries. It featured a type of zany humor peculiar to the British ("We all live together in a sumptuous London mansion *which we have turned into a decadent hippy commune*"), sneaking over obscenities in Cockney slang, taking great pleasure in general rampant irreverence. "Taboo areas are rewarding to work with," Cleese explained. "Taboos are funny, worth exploring, aren't they?"

"We don't consciously sit down and write about something because we want to change the world," said Idle, "but because it strikes us as interesting, or it irritates us. We have no idea what our next film will be about, though we've been working on it for six weeks. There is just a pile of material with certain common themes: the Second World War, schools and expeditions to India. Some of the scenes make social points, others are totally silly."

What social points?

"Well — " began Cleese.

"No, John, it's bad luck," Idle interrupted. "You'll break a leg, or something worse, we'll never get to make the movie." He paused to think. "Maybe you can tell him about the melon."

Cleese shook his head: "There is no melon. He just made that up."

At this point Terry Jones and Michael Pallin arrived. They were suffering from *crises de foie* after a French lunch that did not include fish and chips. They were instantly clobbered by an enormous offstage hammer and a 30-foot hand of God descended from on high to point a finger at these new sinners.

"That was in bad taste," Idle said to Gilliam, *who was slumped in a chair, peculiarly* unanimated for an animator.

"Is there such a thing as objective bad taste?" the journalist asked, ducking to avoid the hammer, which was now aimed at him.

"It's totally subjective, isn't it?" said Cleese, trying his best to be nasty. "It's something people say when they don't find a joke funny, or they find it funny and somehow they're not laughing at the right *times, or when they see other people laughing* at what they don't want to be laughed at."

Idle interrupted the metaphysical discussion to demonstrate the fabled Python Silly *Walk. They all managed to squeeze a few* more gags out of the Old Testament before Idle remarked: " 'Bad Taste.' What a great film title. It sounds like a German resort."

"Shall we take the waters?" suggested Cleese.

"No, the waiters," ended Idle.

Brian on the run.

The Paris Stage

Jean Poiret's 'Joyeuses Paques' Is a Sparkling French Comedy

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 2 (IHT) — A lie is said to have a long life. Almost ry farce ever heard of — from ntus" "Menaechmi" (which kespeare turned into "The Com- of Errors") to "Charley's Aunt" s built on a preposterous false- d or, more politely, on mis- esentation leading to com- pd complications.

loyeuses Paques" at the Palais- al is in the grand tradition. Jean et, author of "La Cage aux es," has, remembering every r of the trade, composed its ris- crescendo of contretemps and as its deceitful husband. His edy is the biggest hit in town; if are unable to get in to see it this er weekend, rest assured that it be on hand at the same place year and probably for many rs to come.

hm a simple — if not pure — fico springs an evening of com- ics. Sophie and Stephane, a in middle life and affluent have been contentedly mar- or 15 years. Sophie is to spend aster weekend in the provinces. After depositing her at the Orly airport, Stephane stops in Saint-Germain-des-Pres, picks up the French equivalent of a Powers model and invites her to his flat with strictly dishonorable intent.

A wildcat strike grounds all planes at Orly and Sophie returns to confront her husband's latest acquisition. In his shame and confusion over the interrupted seduction, Stephane announces that the handsome young lass at his side is his long-lost daughter.

Sophie with malice and forethought accepts the explanation as a fact and insists on installing the alleged offspring in the home. The initial lie breeds innumerable others and Stephane's contemplated infidelity is punished with a vengeance that has the house rocking until the final curtain.

Poiret has accomplished a remarkable feat in keeping his airy April-fooling fresh, funny and spontaneous for four acts. The departure point might be the invention of a boulevard hack, but he extracts from it a diverting evening, employing it as a mere springboard for his flights of fancy. He is never obliged to inject cheap gags to reinforce scenes or to resort to slapstick in the drawing room, the practice of lesser men.

It is said that anyone can write a good first act. Poiret's two first acts are good, but his last two are better. Thus, the play, skating gaily on a fragile premise, grows increasingly entertaining. Its characters, true enough, are the standard puppets of farce, but they dance delightfully to his dexterous wire-pulling; the dialogue has both style and wit, with its clever turns of phrase and literary references.

Pierre Mondy has staged it to exhibit all its virtues and his casting is adroit. Poiret as the baffled husband is its hilarious centerpiece, and he has strong support from his companions, especially from Odette Laure as the girl's mother, from the radiant Nicole Calfan as the pickup and from Maria Pacome as the sagacious wife, while Andre Levasseur has supplied attractive costuming and decor.

* * *

"La Folle de Chaillot," written by *Jean Giraudoux shortly before his* death in 1944, has been played all over the world and there have been several revivals in Paris. The latest is that at the Odeon under Michel Fagadau's direction in co-realization with the Comedie-Francaise. The bedraggled "madwoman" of the title is a musty old beldam given to absurd and haughty grandeur who would — and does — rid us of the greedy materialists who for gain would destroy all that is lovely and valuable in life. Luring them to her cellar abode by persuading them that precious oil they are seeking lies in a subterranean passage, she sends them to their doom, clearing the air for important things: the blossoming of young love and carefree, happy laughter.

Annie Ducaux has the prize part, enacting it with vigor and acid humor although allowing only fleeting glimpses of its underlying nuances and complexities. Hers is a tragedy queen's interpretation and often falls under the shadow of Lise Delamare's madwoman of Passy, Louise Conte's madwoman of La Concorde and Gisele Casadesus' madwoman of Saint-Sulpice.

The outstanding work is by that reliable comedian, Jacques Sereys, as the philosophical ragman who makes a mock defense of the destructive scoundrels before their execution. This character most suggests the quality of the text: a fantasy of the intellect that filters wisdom through a satirical grimace.

Hubert Monloup's scenic designs differ greatly from those of the original 1945 production. The scene of the opening at a Place de l'Alma cafe — Chez Francis, a favorite haunt of Giraudoux — pleases the eye with its lighting and coloring, but the cave where the madwoman dwells requires half an hour to construct and is of a monster ugliness that is disappointing after such a long wait.

It is a pleasure to hear the words of Giraudoux once more, although because of slovenly speech in two supporting roles the words become indistinct. One can understand players trying to muffle the gross and stupid exchanges of many recent scripts, but here, with such charming, whimsical and often profound things to say, they should be proud to speak up.

Theater in Britain

Two Othellos: Scofield vs. Sinden

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, April 2 (IHT) — For the first time in 24 years, London will have two Othellos this summer. The last time it happened was in 1956, when Richard Burton and John Neville alternated the role at the Old Vic, as had the American actor Edwin Booth and Henry Irving at the Lyceum in 1882. But the latest are rival rather than alternating Othellos: Paul Scofield, in a new National Theatre production by Peter Hall, and Donald Sinden, in a touring Royal Shakespeare Company production by Ronald Eyre that opened at Stratford last summer and will arrive at the Aldwych in June.

Scofield and Sinden are both in their mid-50s; they started together in minor Shakespearean roles at Stratford immediately after the war. Since that time, however, their careers have gone in different directions, Scofield remaining primarily in the classical theater and Sinden establishing himself as an elegant leading comedian in numerous films and long-running television series.

It might therefore be expected that in the direct comparison now possible Scofield would emerge a clear winner. In fact, the contest is not nearly so straightforward; both performances seem less successful than might have been expected, although the general British press reaction has been considerably more favorable to Sinden than it has to Scofield.

Sinden has, of course, ventured back into the classical theater on several occasions, notably as a very successful King Lear, but his Othello seems too clever and too gentle; something has gone horribly wrong in the casting. Othello does not need to be the Swanee River minstrel that Olivier made of him 15 years ago, but he does need to be *innocent enough to fall for Iago's* treachery.

Fundamental Problems

But if Eyre's "Othello" is troubled by a central problem of casting against type, Hall's production at the National is apparently unable to overcome the more fundamental problems of the open Olivier stage on which it premiered last month. Here, as in the Albert Finney "Hamlet" with which Hall opened his management of the National, the idea seems to be to lay the play bare and let it speak for itself. Thus we have a very long but immensely neutral evening in which Scofield gives a performance that would be *stunning for radio but is somehow* less than exciting in the flesh.

His voice is perfect; it reverberates around the stage, echoing and capturing the utter simplicity of the character as well as a native sense of poetry that explains the immediate capture of Desdemona. The other actors in the National company, however, have been left very much to their own devices. Michael Bryant is a distinguished, gray, grizzled Iago, apparently and maybe rightly determined that the play is as much his tragedy as Othello's, but curiously unwilling or unencouraged to come into any real contact with the other man.

Felicity Kendal's Desdemona is *also living in a world of her own, a* child bride let loose among adults who seem neither to know nor to care much about her existence. John Bury's bare and bleak setting leaves the cast surrounded by several hundred yards apparently of their own space, acting areas that are vacuums forbidding much physical or emotional contact.

Michael Gambon as Roderigo and Stephen Moore as Cassio are also finely detailed and intelligently rounded performances that make perfect sense in isolation but seem *unable to come to terms with each* other; in the end we are given six characters (the other being Yvonne Bryceland as Emilia) in search of, if not an author, then at any rate a director with some overall concept of what he would like the production to tell us about the play.

Eyre, meanwhile, does seem to have a coherent view of "Othello" as a kind of class-warfare thriller, and there are some splendid supporting performances *in the RSC* production, notably from Bob Peck as Iago and Suzanne Bertish as Desdemona.

Possible Switch?

It would be interesting, if admittedly gimmicky, to have Sinden play a few performances with the National while Scofield went over *to the Aldwych company.* What would emerge from that experiment would, I suspect, be confirmation of the impression that while the RSC is first and foremost a company, the *National players have still to find a* sense of unity or purpose.

Why are both Sinden and Scofield somehow less exciting in their Othellos than were Burton and *Neville back in the mid-1950s?* Partly, perhaps, because they are not also tackling Iago (as Burton and Neville did on the nights when they weren't playing Othello); *mainly, I suspect, because we can* no longer accept so clear-cut a view of the play as they offered us.

Art

Constable Works Doubted

By Bruce Clark

LONDON, April 2 (Reuters) — Hundreds of paintings attributed to John Constable, who revolutionized English painting in the early 19th century, are being subjected to intensive examination by European and American art experts to *find out if they are genuine.*

Two British art historians, Leslie Parris and Ian Fleming-Williams, began the Constable debate two years ago when they reattributed more than 20 paintings and sketches to the artist's son Lionel.

Now a Belgian art scholar, Robert Hoozzee, has produced a catalog of possible works by Constable in which he suggests that some of the greatest treasures of art galleries in Europe and the United States are the work of imitators.

His book, published in Italian, is the result of 10 years of research, made exceptionally difficult by the fact that so many artists tried to copy Constable's work. Within six years of the painter's death in 1837 his biographer wrote of the enormous number of fakes in circulation. In 1869, his son Charles complained in a letter to The Times that there must be a workshop somewhere devoted exclusively to turning out Constable reproductions.

But none of Constable's imitators was able to combine his intense feeling for the countryside with his precise, almost scientific approach to the business of portraying it.

Hoozzee argues that "Reeds by a Pond" in the Paul Mellon Collection in Washington, "Leatheswater" and "Dedham Vale" in London's Tate Gallery and the painting of a glade in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts must all be the work of Lionel Constable. These works do not show John Constable's extraordinary powers of observation, he contends.

Hoozzee accepts the attribution to John Constable of 20 cloud studies but rejects 29 others as failing to match the high standard of accuracy that the artist set when he painted skyscapes.

The Belgian historian's most controversial suggestion is that "The White Horse," one of the most prized possessions of Washington's National Gallery, is probably an imitation.

London's art world appears to be taking the revelations in stride. "Art scholarship has to be a continuous process, especially with artists like Constable who left such confusing evidence," said Peter Mitchell, a leading dealer.

A specialist on Constable, Leslie Parris, who accepts most of Hoozzee's reattributions, believes that it is important to see them as a constructive achievement. "They have helped us recognize the merits of Lionel Constable in his own right, and to identify more precisely the particular genius of his father, John," he said.

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CREUSOT-LOIRE

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		A—A—A								
42¾	29½	ACF	2.24	7.1	6	30	31¾	31½	31⅝	
18⅝	11½	AMF	1.24	10.	5	2300	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
25	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.9		1782	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅞	APL	1	12.	29	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
40½	24¾	ARA	1.82	6.7	5	389	27⅝	26¾	27¼	+ ½
54⅝	23½	ASA	3.15e	8.4		477	38½	37⅝	37½	— ½
12⅜	8⅛	ATO	.40	4.8	3	34	9	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅜	17	AVX s	.32	1.4	11	49	23	22⅛	22⅛	
43⅜	30¾	AbbtLb	1.20	3.2	12	492	37⅝	36½	37	+ ⅛
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	5.9	5	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
4⅜	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.3	5	8	3	2⅞	3	
14½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	12.		7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	AdmMl	.20e	5.0	13	13	4	4	4	— ⅛
46⅞	26⅞	AMD			12	236	32⅞	31¾	31½	—1⅜
36⅞	20⅝	AetnLf	s2.12	6.1	5	3915	35⅞	33⅞	34⅝	+1⅜
28¼	15	Ahmans	1.20	7.2	3	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
43⅛	26½	AirPrd	.80	2.4	9	1162	34	33	33¾	— ½
28¼	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	6.7	8	52	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
17½	7⅜	Akzona	.80	7.4	5	46	11	10½	10⅞	
8¼	5⅞	AlaP	dpf.87	15.		38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
84	58½	AlaP pf	9	15.		z190	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
101⅞	72½	AlaP pf	11	15.		z190	75½	75½	75½	
79½	53	AlaP pf	8.28	15.		z170	54½	54	54	—1
15⅞	13⅛	Alagsco	1.48	11.	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
55½	36	AlaskIn	.80	2.1	15	225	38¾	36⅛	38⅛	+2⅛
26	22⅛	Albany s	1	3.9	7	42	25⅜	24	25½	+1½
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.6	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18½	16½	Albtsn s	.80	4.3	8	17	u18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
66⅛	32⅝	AlcanA	2.40	4.5	5	508	53	52⅝	52¾	+ ½
27¼	24⅝	AlcoStd	1.44	6.5	5	6	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	
9⅞	5⅞	Alexdr	.40	7.8	7	24	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	17½	AllgCp	1.80b	5.8	4	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
37⅜	17¼	AlgLud	1.40	5.6	3	48	25⅜	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
56⅞	32	AlgLd pf	3	7.7		3	39	38⅝	39	+1⅞
22⅞	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19	14.		15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
18	12½	AlgPw	1.80	13.	6	354	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	AllenGp s	1	7.8	5	18	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ½
57½	34⅝	Allergan	.60	1.1	19	227	54⅞	52⅝	54	+ ⅞
61⅜	30¼	AlldCh	2	4.3		414	46⅞	45⅛	46½	+1⅛
14¾	10⅛	AlldMnt	.86	7.4	6	42	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	18⅝	AlldStr	1.70	8.1	5	1022	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
38⅛	23½	AllsCh	2	8.2	4	109	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	
18⅛	10⅜	AllrAu	.64b	5.3	6	24	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
21⅞	12	AlphPr	.72	5.9	4	7	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
78⅞	48⅞	Alcoa	3.20	5.4	4	497	60⅛	59⅛	59⅜	
35⅛	16⅜	AmlSug	1.60	6.8	9	17	24⅛	23⅞	23½	— ⅞
59½	35½	Amax	s2.40	5.6	7	328	43⅜	42⅛	42⅞	— ½
76½	45½	Amax pf	3	5.6		20	54⅛	54	54	—1½
32⅛	16¾	Amrce	1.32	6.8	4	29	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+1⅛
52	28⅞	Amrc	pf2.60	8.7		2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
61½	30	AHess	1.40	3.7	4	809	43⅝	42	43⅝	+ ⅝
122½	67⅞	AHes	pf3.50	3.7		1	95	95	95	+2
14	7⅛	AmAir	.40	4.6	6	99	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
6	2⅝	AmAir wt				35	3¼	3	3⅛	
20⅛	14	AAir pf	2.18	15.		18	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19½	12	ABakr	1.20	8.3	13	84	14⅞	14⅜	14½	
69⅜	54⅜	ABrnds	5.50	9.1	5	108	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
33½	21½	ABrd	pf2.75	13.		2	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	30	ABrd	pf2.67	8.8		3	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
47⅜	29	ABdcst	1.60	5.1	6	1462	31¾	31	31½	— ⅜
18⅛	13	ABldM	.78	5.6	6	22	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	27¼	AmCan	2.90	10.	4	301	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅝	ACan	pf1.75	8.5		12	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	ACentry			6	7	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
38	20⅞	ACyan	1.60	5.6	8	3475	28⅞	25⅞	28⅜	+2
19⅞	11	AmDistl			47	17	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	14⅝	ADT	1.16	7.3	6	68	16⅛	15⅞	16	
22⅛	15¼	AEIPw	2.22	13.	7	1105	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	25¾	AmExp	2	6.8	6	1149	30⅝	28⅜	29⅝	+ ⅝
14⅞	7½	AFamil	.60b	6.9	4	51	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22½	15¼	AGlBd	2e	12.		11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	16⅝	AGnCv	1.44a	8.3		36	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	24⅞	AGnIns	1	3.5	4	378	28⅞	26⅞	28½	+1½
16½	11⅞	AHeritLf	.48	4.1	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
24½	14⅛	AmHoist	1.12	6.4	5	111	17⅜	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
29⅜	21⅜	AHome	1.60	6.5	10	1282	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
131	101	AHome pf	2	1.8		2	110	110	110	+9
35⅛	24	AmHosp	.80	2.6	11	127	31⅞	31	31½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	AmInvt	.40a	4.5	6	515	9	7⅞	8⅞	+1⅛
39	24⅛	AMI s	.80	2.4	11	169	34	33	33⅞	+ ⅝
9½	5⅝	AmMotrs	.30	4.9	3	624	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	36½	ANatR	3.44	7.8	7	450	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	— ⅞
21½	15¼	ASLFl	n.80b	5.0	3	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅞	11⅛	AShip	.80	6.3	14	17	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
58¼	44⅛	AStand	3.60	7.2	5	24	49⅝	49	49¾	+ ½
10¾	5½	ASterll	.32	4.7	7	83	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	AmStr	.80	3.8	3	57	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
59⅜	38½	AmStr pf			2	39	39	39	39	+ ½
62¼	45	ATT	5	10.	6	3638	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
65⅛	48⅛	ATT pf	4	7.9		24	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	30⅛	ATT pf	3.64	12.		4	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
49⅝	31½	ATT pf	3.74	12.		59	32	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	AWatWk	.96	8.9	4	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron	1.20	6.7	5	1	18	18	18	
17⅜	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.9	5	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	18½	Ametek s	1	4.4	11	46	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	+ ½
31⅜	18½	Amfac	1.32	5.4	6	152	24⅞	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
47	31⅛	AMP Inc	1	2.6	11	249	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
30⅛	14	Ampco	.60a	2.7	6	27	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	14⅛	Ampex	.20	.8	12	320	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	AmrepCp.			8	29	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
24⅛	14	Amstar	1.35	8.6	6	45	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Amst pf	.68	13.		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	30⅛	Amsted	2.20	6.5	6	35	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅜
25	14⅜	Analog			14	41	20⅝	20	20½	+ ½
18⅝	14	Anchor	s1.28	8.8	5	28	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.7	5	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Angelica	.40	6.2	6	63	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
33⅛	12⅛	Anixter	.40	1.5	8	38	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
44	18¾	Apache	s.40	1.4	17	128	28⅝	26⅝	28⅛	+1⅜
11⅛	5⅛	ApldDig			7	180	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
25½	15½	ApldDig	pf1	6.7		2	15⅛	d15	15	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅛	ApplMg	1.53t	11.	10	59	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	6.1	5	33	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
31¼	23	Arcat	pf2.16	9.0		4	24	23½	24	+1
39⅛	17	ArchrD	.20b	.7	12	931	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
11	2⅞	ArctEn	.10e	3.3		42	3⅛	2⅞	3	
20⅛	14⅜	ArizPS	2	13.	5	408	15⅞	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
109	78	AriPpf	10.70	14.		z320	79½	78	78	
11⅜	7⅛	ArkBst	.60	8.3		1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
31⅛	21⅞	ArkLG	s1.24	4.9	10	97	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	ArlenRty				45	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
10⅞	5⅛	Armada			5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	19¼	Armco	1.50	5.9	5	837	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
42	26⅜	Arm pf	2.10	6.4		26	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
19	12⅞	ArmCk	1.10	8.6	5	575	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	ArmC	pf3.75	11.		z100	33	d33	33	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	ArmRu	1.20	7.6	4	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅛	AroCorp	1b	5.5	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33	12⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.0	8	78	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
16½	10	Arvin	1.12	10.	4	28	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅜	Arvin pf	2	10.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
58½	11⅛	Asarco	1.60a	3.1	4	875	33⅞	32⅜	32⅛	— ⅛
45½	25⅛	AshlOil	2.20	6.2	5	684	36½	34⅝	35¼	— ⅛
34⅞	34⅝	AshlO	pf4.50	12.		2	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	AsdDG	1.50	8.4	6	107	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅝	Athlone	1.40	8.4	15	11	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	AtCyEl	1.84	12.	6	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
106	60⅞	AtlRich	3.40	3.9	9	861	89	85⅞	87⅛	+1½
45	34	AtlRc	pf3.75	11.		z50	34		34	
126½	73⅛	AtlRc	pf2.80	2.7		5	105⅛	103	105⅛	+1⅜
24⅛	11½	AtlasCp				131	11½	d11	11⅛	—
41	29⅞	AutoDta	.64	1.8	15	188	36½	34⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
29⅜	18⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	5.6	2	467	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	+ ⅛
53	38⅛	Avco pf	3.20	7.5		5	42½	42½	42½	+1½
74	49½	Avco pf	4.20	7.8		4	54	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
24	15½	Avery	.72	4.1	7	297	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	17⅜	Avnet	.80	3.2	6	385	25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	31⅛	Avon	2.80	8.3	8	613	34⅞	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
28½	12⅛	Aydin			13	25	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
		B—B—B								
63⅞	6	BAV Liq	52c				6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mtg				15	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	Bache	.50a	5.7	3	619	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	BakrInt	.40	1.0	17	335	58⅜	57⅛	57⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅝	Baldor s	.24	1.7	9	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
40½	22⅛	BaldwU	1.20	4.1	5	85	30⅛	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
60	34⅛	BldU	pf2.06	4.6		5	45	45	45	+2½
28⅛	19	BallCp	1.40	7.0	4	16	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—
48⅛	29	BallyMf	s.10	.4	13	1751	23⅝	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	BaltGE	2.44	12.	6	219	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
40	34⅛	Balt	pfB4.50	13.		210	35	35	35	
43	19	BanCal	1.12	4.8	5	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	Bandag	.70	4.4	8	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	19	BangPnt	1	5.6	3	112	19⅛	d17⅛	17⅞	—2
43⅛	26⅛	BkNY	2.72	9.3	4	41	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅛	BkofVa	1.16	9.9	4	26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
30⅜	20⅛	BnkAm	1.32	5.6	6	1873	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	33⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.0	4	80	41	40	41	+1½
28	18⅛	BkTr	pf2.50	13.		7	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Banner	.74	1.0	18	317	14⅛	13⅛	14	+1⅛
58⅛	29⅞	Barber	1.60	3.3	13	20	48⅞	47⅛	48½	+1½
16⅛	10⅛	BardCR	.36	2.9	9	90	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
21⅛	15	BarnGp	s.80	5.0	4	3	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	BarnBk	n 1	5.6	5	30	18	17⅞	17⅞	
27⅛	14⅛	BarryWr	.52	2.2	12	34	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
40	23½	Bausch s	1	2.5	11	732	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	+1⅛
49½	35⅛	BaxtTrv	.64	1.6	12	220	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	BayFncl			7	5		4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	BaySlG	2.20	11.	5	8	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅛	9⅛	BaykCla	.64	4.5	8	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16½	BeatFd	1.30	7.1	7	539	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49½	34⅞	Beat pf	3.38	9.1		24	37⅜	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
22½	20	Beckm	.32	1.3	14	584	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
36½	26⅛	BectnD	.92	3.0	10	68	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
16	6	Beker			4	235	11⅝	11	11½	+ ⅛
50	26⅛	BelcoPt	1	2.9	5	87	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	+1
30⅛	20⅛	Belden	1.60	7.4	4	11	21⅞	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	BeldnH	.36b	5.9	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	15⅛	BellHow	.96	4.7	7	41	21	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	BellInd	.20a	2.2	5	121	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	BelCd	g s1.64			27	15⅛	14⅛	15	
30½	21⅛	Bemis	1.40	6.1	4	16	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	36⅛	Bendix	2.84	6.4	6	345	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
39⅛	37½	Bendx of	wi			30	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17⅛	BenfCp	2	11.	4	702	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
45½	28⅛	Benef	pf4.30	15.		21	29⅞	28⅛	29⅛	
26½	16⅛	Benef	pf2.50	15.		z80	17	17	17	
19⅛	2⅞	BengtB			17	573	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3	BerkeyP			6	164	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15½	BestPd	.24	1.3	6	53	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19½	BethStl	1.60	7.9	3	267	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	34⅛	BlgThr	.88	2.1	14	79	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	16½	Binney	.92	5.0	9	12	18⅛	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
29⅛	12	BlsFSL	s.80	5.7	4	37	14⅛	13	14	+1⅛
25⅛	17⅛	BlackDr	.76	3.9	8	397	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	BlairJn	s 1	6.5	5	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	BlissL	1.10	6.6	5	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	BlckHR	1.60	7.0	9	39	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	23½	BlueB	1.80	5.7	6	317	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	BobbieBr			150	36	3⅛	3	3	
68⅞	37⅛	Boeing	1.80	3.3	7	2259	55½	53⅛	54⅞	+1⅛
39	32	Boeing	wi			80	37⅛	34⅞	37	+ ⅛
42½	27	BoiseC	1.75	5.8	5	241	30⅛	29	30	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	Borden	1.87	8.9	5	1342	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅛	BorgW	2.30	7.1	4	123	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Bormns	.20t	6.2	20	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23½	18⅛	BosEd	2.72	14.	6	143	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
84⅛	61	BosE	pf8.88	14.		z160	64½	64	64½	
11⅛	8⅛	BosE	pr1.17	14.		11	8⅞	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	BosE	pr1.46	15.		11	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	BranIff	.20	2.5		1010	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	BrigSt	1.20a	4.9	7	88	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	30⅛	BristM	1.60	4.6	10	581	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	32	BristM	pf 2	5.5		5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1
38½	21⅛	BritPet	1.67e	5.4	4	59	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.9	6	21	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
25	18⅛	BkyUG	2.22	11.	6	16	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	BkUG	pf2.47	13.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
30⅛	16⅛	BwnSh	1.20	5.4	5	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—
30	12⅛	Brown	.30	1.2	7	86	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—
28⅛	21⅛	BwnGp	2	8.7	4	48	23⅛	23	23	
17⅛	11⅛	BwnFer	.70	4.8	9	298	14⅞	14	14½	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Brnswk	.90	7.7	5	309	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Brnsk	pf2.40	10.		16	23	23	23	— ⅛
33⅛	17½	BrushW	s 1	4.1	8	63	25⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	62	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	BuddC	pf.60	13.		2	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	BulFor	s 1	7.4	7	16	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Bundy		11.	7	12	9	9	9	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	BunkrH	2.04	14.		11	15	14⅛	14⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	BunkR	1.20	5.5	6	83	22½	21	22	+ ⅛
25	35	Burlind	1.40	9.2	6	89	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	43⅛	BurlNo	2.10	3.6	4	315	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	42⅛	BrlNo	pf2.85	5.6		6	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Burndy	1	3.6	8	19	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	BrnsRL			35	193	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
87⅛	62	Burrgh	2.60	3.9	9	510	67⅛	66	67⅛	+1
15	11	Butlrln	s.52	4.5	6	45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9½	Buttes			13	44	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
		C—C—C								
43⅛	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.8	11	26	36⅛	35⅛	36	
56⅛	44⅛	CBS	2.80	6.1	6	141	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CCI			4	202	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	CLC			10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	CNA Fn			3	64	13½	12⅛	13½	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		18	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	CNAI	1.14a	14.		20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
71	48⅛	CPC	3.40	5.8	8	293	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅛	CP Nat	1.88	13.	6	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28½	13½	CTS	.80	5.5	6	38	15	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
68⅛	34⅛	CabotC	2	3.5	7	238	56½	55⅛	56⅛	+1⅛
21⅛	7⅛	Cadence			3	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	10	Caesars	s		12	1166	13⅛	12½	13	+ ⅛
54⅛	16⅛	Callhn	2.75e	8.6	6	129	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅛	Callhn	wi			12	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	CamerB			5	9	3	2⅞	3	
39⅞	17	CmRL	g s.60a	2.1		53	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
34⅞	25⅛	CamSp	1.90	7.2	6	z158	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	CampT	1.20	5.5	7	42	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	23⅛	CdPac	g1.70e			708	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Cannon	1.20b	5.6	6	25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37	CapCits	.20	.4	10	28	45½	45	45	— ⅛
24⅛	16	CapHold	1.08	6.5	6	255	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Caring	g 10		10	186	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Carlisle	s.90	4.1	5	19	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
29½	21⅛	Carnat	1.66	7.6	6	32	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	CaroFrg	.44	6.4	4	22	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	14⅛	CarPw	2.08	12.	6	159	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CarP	pf2.67	14.		24	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
36	24⅛	CarTec	1.90	6.1	7	141	31⅛	29½	31⅛	+1½
13⅛	10⅛	CarrGn	.79a	6.9		3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	CarsPir	1.10	7.9	4	5	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	CartHw	1.10	7.3	6	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	CartWal	.40	5.9	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	CascNG	.92	10.	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
19	10⅛	CastlCk	.80b	7.8	10	131	11½	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	43½	CatrpT	2.10	4.4	8	980	48⅛	47⅛	48	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CecoCp	.75	5.4	4	38	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
50	39⅛	Celanse	2.20	7.8	4	54	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	Celan	pf4.50	12.		3	37	d36⅛	37	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Cenco			5	132	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
48	22½	Centex	.25	.8	11	34	32⅛	32½	32⅛	— ⅛
14½	11⅛	CenSoW	1.50	12.	6	2111	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
28⅛	15	CenHud	2.16	14.	5	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12½	CenIlLt	1.70	13.	6	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
46½	23	CnILt	pf4.50	15.		z330	31½	d30	30	—2
27⅛	21⅛	CnILt	pf2.87	13.		z50	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
27	16⅛	CnILt	pf2.62	15.		z310	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
14½	10	CenIlPS	1.36	13.	6	77	10⅞	10½	10⅛	
45	26⅛	CenLaE	2	4.3	8	187	46⅛	44⅛	46½	+1⅛
15⅛	10⅛	CeMPw	1.64	13.	6	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅛	CenSoya	.84	7.7	6	212	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	CenTel	2	8.9	7	393	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
54½	19½	CentrDat	1b	4.1	8	432	24½	22½	24½	+1
8⅛	6⅛	CntryTel	.64	8.5	5	8	7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Crt-teed	.90	7.3	9	27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
29½	14	CessAir	.80b	5.2	8	137	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Chmpln	1.48	6.1	5	626	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
28½	19½	Chml	pf1.20	5.5		2	22	22	22	+1
17⅛	7⅛	ChamSp	.80	9.3	6	133	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
30	9	CharlCo	.80	3.3	2	1615	25⅛	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
45⅛	3⅛	ChartCo	wt			1101	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+1
25½	11⅛	ChartCo	pf			171	15½	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	ChasFd	.80e	8.6		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	31⅛	ChasM	2.80	7.3	4	559	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
86⅛	68	ChasM	pf7.60	14.		8	58⅛	d53	53	—5
14½	7	Chelsea	.60b	8.3	3	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	33⅛	ChmNY	3.48	9.7	4	87	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+1⅛
22⅛	16⅛	ChNY	pf1.87	11.		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	16½	ChesVa	1.04	4.3	6	18	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ½
25⅛	19⅛	ChesPn	1.28	5.7	9	428	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25	Chessie	2.32	8.3	4	571	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ChiMlw			17	39	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw	pf			132	21½	d17	17⅛	—4⅛
29⅛	18⅛	ChiPneT	2	11.	6	23	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ChkFull	.10e	2.9	3	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	11	ChrisCft	.52t	2.8	10	167	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
51⅛	28⅛	ChCft	pf1.40	3.5		19	40	40	40	+5⅛
13⅛	8	Christn	.40e	4.3	6	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	Chroma	1.10	6.8	5	36	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
100⅛	66⅛	Chroma	pf5	7.2		4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Chrysler				754	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6	2	Chrys	wt			103	3⅛	3	3	
21	6⅛	Chrys	pf			171	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	ChurCh	.60	3.1	7	156	20	19	19⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23	CinBell	2.52	11.	5	11	24	23½	23½	
20⅛	14⅛	CinGE	2.04	13.	6	171	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
42	28⅛	CinG	pf 4	14.		z40	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
103⅛	67⅛	CinG	pf 9.30	14.		z300	68	68	68	— ⅛
105	66⅛	CinG	pf 9.52	15.		z1140	65⅛	d63⅛	65⅛	—1⅛
37⅛	18	CinMil	s.88	2.6	8	92	31	30	31	+ ⅛
26⅛	17	Citicrp	1.54	7.4	4	3097	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
112½	68⅛	CitiesSv	4	4.5	7	476	91	87½	89½	+1
22	14⅛	CityInv	1.50	10.	3	415	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	CityInv	wt			24	2⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
34	22⅛	CityIn	pf 2	8.6		16	23½	23	23⅛	
45	29⅛	ClarkE	2.20	7.3	4	128	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
52⅛	20⅛	ClarkOil	.80a	2.5	3	505	34	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	ClvCli	1.40a	5.0	7	12	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	ClevEl	2	13.	6	280	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
81½	51	ClvEl	pf7.56	15.		z150	51	51	51	
11⅛	4⅛	Clevepk	.60	9.4	14	98	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Clorox	.76	8.9	5	186	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	CluettPe	.68	9.4	4	125	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	CluetP	pf1	12.		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Coachm				78	5	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	CoastlCp	.40	2.2	4	1238	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
33	20⅛	CstlCp	pf1.19	5.1		1	23½	23½	23½	—1
34	21⅛	CstlCp	pf1.83	7.1		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
7⅛	3⅛	CocaBtt	.44	9.5	11	98	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42⅛	28⅛	CocaCl	2.16	6.9	9	946	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	ColeNt	.72	6.9	4	6	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
7⅛	3	Coleco			7	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅛	11	ColgPal	1.08	9.4	5	1788	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ColAik	.72	11.	4	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	CollinF	.32	3.8	4	23	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
27	14⅛	ColPen	1.40	8.4	4	1971	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
54	35⅛	ColInd	2.90	7.1	5	38	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
42⅛	29⅛	Colt pf	1.60	5.0		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
47	26	ColGas	2.56	6.9	8	214	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1⅛
37⅛	20⅛	ColuPct	.42e	1.3	8	47	31½	31	31⅛	
26⅛	19½	ColSOh	2.32	11.	7	175	21	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	CSO pf	2.42	8.4		144	u29	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	35⅛	CmbEn	2.40	4.5	9	287	53⅛	52½	53	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	CmbEq	.071			157	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
17	6⅛	Comdis	n.28	3.1	6	96	9	9	9	+ ⅛
25⅛	17½	CmwE	2.60	14.	8	1833	19⅛	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	CwE	wtA			5	6	6	6	— ⅛
19⅛	14	CwE pf	1.42	9.2		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12½	CwE pf	1.90	15.		20	13	12⅛	13	
89⅛	54⅛	CwE pf	8.38	16.		z250	54	d54	54	— ⅛
26⅛	16	CwE pf	2.37	15.		3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
28	19⅛	CwE pf	2.87	15.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
47½	28⅛	Comsat	2.38	6.4	7	221	36½	34⅛	35⅛	+1½
34⅛	15⅛	CoPsvc	.60	2.1	13	54	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	CamPS	1.88	13.	6	13	15	15	15	+ ⅛
48⅛	20⅛	Compgr	.28	1.1	7	201	25	23⅛	24⅛	+1
24⅛	10½	CompSci			13	236	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	23½	Cptvsn	s		23	367	49½	47	48⅛	+2
19⅛	15⅛	ConAgr	1.34	8.6	5	24	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
40½	27⅛	ConsNl	2	5.8	5	13	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
39½	29⅛	ConnGn	n1.52	4.3	5	794	36	32⅛	35	+3
27½	19	ConnM	2	9.7	14	9	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18	13⅛	CnnNG	1.60	12.	7	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	31	Conoco	1.90	4.3	6	957	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Conroc	.88	5.8	22	22	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
24⅛	18⅛	ConEd	2.68	12.	5	542	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
80½	64⅛	ConE pf	6	8.7		6	69	68⅛	69	+ ⅛
58	34⅛	ConE pf	5	14.		6	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	ConFds	1.76	8.4	5	87	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ⅛
64	48⅛	ConF	pf4.50	9.0		4	50	50	50	+1⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CnsFrt	1.30	6.8	4	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
49	34	CnsNG	3.24	8.2	6	75	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
23½	15½	ConsPw	2.36	14.	5	227	17⅛	16⅛	17	
44½	31	CnPw	pf4.50	15.		z310	31	31	31	
80⅛	54	CnPw	pf7.72	14.		z300	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	CnPw	pf2.50	15.		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	CnPw	pf2.23	15.		19	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24	15⅛	CnPw	pf2.43	15.		8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
73	49⅛	CnPw	pf5.50	10.		2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+4
17½	7	ContAir	.40	4.8		182	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
8⅛	5	ContCop			5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11½	8⅛	CntlC	pf 1.25	14.		2100	9	9	9	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	CntlCorp	2.20	8.5	5	267	26⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1
62½	50½	CtlC	pfA2.50	4.4		6	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+5⅛
61	53⅛	CtlC	pfB2.50	4.5		2	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—3⅛
32⅛	25⅛	CntlGrp	2.40	9.1	5	444	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
49	32⅛	CntGp	pf4.50	14.		1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	ContlII	1.60	6.0	5	226	27	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	ContTel	1.36	9.5	7	442	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	33⅛	CtlData	.80	1.7	7	466	48⅛	47	48	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Conwd	1.80	6.2	6	3	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	CookUn	.15a	2.9	8	145	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
74½	46⅛	Coopin	2.16	3.5	8	126	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+1
42½	31⅛	CooptI	pf2.90	8.3		90	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12⅛	CoopLab	.60	3.4	8	39	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅛	CoopTR	.80	8.2	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17	13	CopT	pf1.25	9.4		10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Copeind	.72	4.2	10	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Cordura	.44	8.8	24	99	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
15⅛	13	Coreln	s.48	3.4	8	37	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
45	49	CornG	2.12	4.3	7	221	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
30½	20	CorrBlk	1.72	8.1	8	11	21⅛	21	21⅛	
26	17⅛	Cowles	1	5.2	12	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
67	59	CoxBdcf	.75	1.2	10	25	61½	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4	Craig	.06t		14	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28	Crane	1.60b	4.3	7	257	37⅛	34⅛	37	
12	6⅛	CredIF	.50	7.4	5	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	24	CrockN	2.20	8.3	3	122	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
53	36	CrckN	pf 3	7.5		6	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19	CrckN	pf2.18	11.		16	20	20	20	+ ⅛
22⅛	14	CrmpK	1.20	6.8	6	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21	17⅛	CrouHl	s.72	4.8	8	228	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	CrwnCk			5	158	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	32⅛	CrwZel	2.10	5.6	7	299	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
46½	43⅛	CrZel	pf4.63	9.9		83	u46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	40½	CrumF	2.52	5.1	5	497	49	47½	49	+2
13⅛	6	Culbro				31	6⅛	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	CumEn	1.80	6.1	4	53	29⅛	29½	29½	
12⅛	8⅛	CunnDrg	.40	4.5	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Currinc	1.10	14.		26	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
31	13⅛	CurtW	.80	4.3	5	117	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Cyclops	.88	4.3	15	53	20⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
		D—D—D								
12	4⅛	DPF			3	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Damon	.20	4.7	43	177	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
20	12	DanRiv	1.12	8.1	4	56	14	13⅛	13⅛	
30⅛	20	DanaCp	1.60	7.5	5	137	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Daniel	.38	1.4	18	37	22⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Dartind	2	5.2	5	37	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	35⅛	Dart pf	2	5.3		9	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
74½	46	DataGen			12	867	59	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	22⅛	DataTer	.30	1.3	12	118	23	d22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
123⅛	67⅛	Datapnt			15	138	104½	101⅛	104½	+2⅛
18½	9⅛	Dayco	.56b	5.6	3	40	10⅛	9⅛	10	
49⅛	37	DaytHd	1.80	4.5	5	75	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	DaytPL	1.74	13.	7	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
112½	87	DPL	pf12.50	14.		z10	87	87	87	
41½	29⅛	Deere	1.80	6.1	4	1322	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	DelmP	1.48	13.	6	z191	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	33⅛	DeltaA	1.20	3.5	7	61	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Deltec				22	8	7⅛	8	
17	8	Deltona				44	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	15⅛	DenMfg	1.16	6.7	6	42	16⅛	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Dennys	.88	6.8	5	179	13⅛	13	13	
20	13	Dentsply	.88	6.1	7	22	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	DeSoto	1	9.3	6	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	DetEd	1.60	14.	6	1140	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
68½	50½	DetE	pf5.50	10.		2	53½	51⅛	53⅛	+2⅛
90	62	DetE	pf9.32	15.		z20	62	62	62	
76⅛	47	DetE	pf7.68	15.		z700	51	50	50	+1
74⅛	48	DetE	pf7.36	15.		z50	48	48	48	—1½
25⅛	19	DE pfF	2.75	14.		22	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	DE pfB	2.75	14.		19	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14½	DetE	pr2.28	15.		16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Dexter	1	4.7	8	54	21⅛	20⅛	21½	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	DiGior	.56	6.7	5	230	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27	16½	DiGior	pf2.25	12.		1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
26½	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	8.3	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
47½	29	Dialnt	2.20b	7.5	6	86	30	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅛	DiamS	1.60	5.9	8	481	27½	26⅛	27⅛	+1
48½	20⅛	Diebold	.70	2.1	11	14	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
82½	37⅛	DigitalEq			74	1274	65⅛	62	64½	+1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Dillingm	.60	6.0	5	100	10	9⅛	10	

(Continued on Page 10)

Gains to Flow from Overkill in New York

Catch Corrections that have Overshot and Ride Rebounds

AM INTERNATIONAL
BUNKER RAMO
CONTROL DATA
LEICHARDT
MOHAWK DATA
SANDERS ASSOCIATES
SAVIN CORP.

There is a speculative stock on the above list which ran from 70 cents to $14.80 within a year of its initial recommendation in the weekly Capital Gains Research reports—plunging back to the $4-6 range after hurdling preliminary profit-taking targets at $7 and $12. Do such wide swings mean preparations are underway for even greater eruptions in the future, and are there recently-oversold growth industrials that were being primed for bigger gains during the latest interest-rate crunch? The Capital Gains organization categorized the mid-March Carter expedients as "overkill"—beginning simultaneously to elevate targets for equity bargains that were pouring into the market. To get price-action projections for the above and other volatile issues, phone or send the coupon for complimentary copies of Capital Gains Research.

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

Keizersgracht, 99, 1015 CH Amsterdam. Phone: 020 26 57 49, or P.O. Box N-8920, Charlotte House, Nassau, Bahamas, phone (809) 325-8221.

Gentlemen: Starting with your newest "overkill" study, please send complimentary reports to:

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1979 Annual Report:

TENNECO

Earnings up 26% to record $571 million; energy expenditures top $1 billion.

Significant gains in oil and gas operations, together with improved profitability in six other operating divisions, resulted in a record performance by Tenneco in 1979.

Earnings were up 26 percent, fully diluted earnings per share increased 24 percent, and capital expenditures for energy projects alone topped $1 billion, nearly twice the net income for the year.

J. L. Ketelsen, chairman and chief executive officer, reported net income was $571 million compared with $452 million in 1978. Operating revenues were $11.2 billion vs. $8.8 billion. Earnings per share of common stock, fully diluted, were $5.16 vs. $4.17.

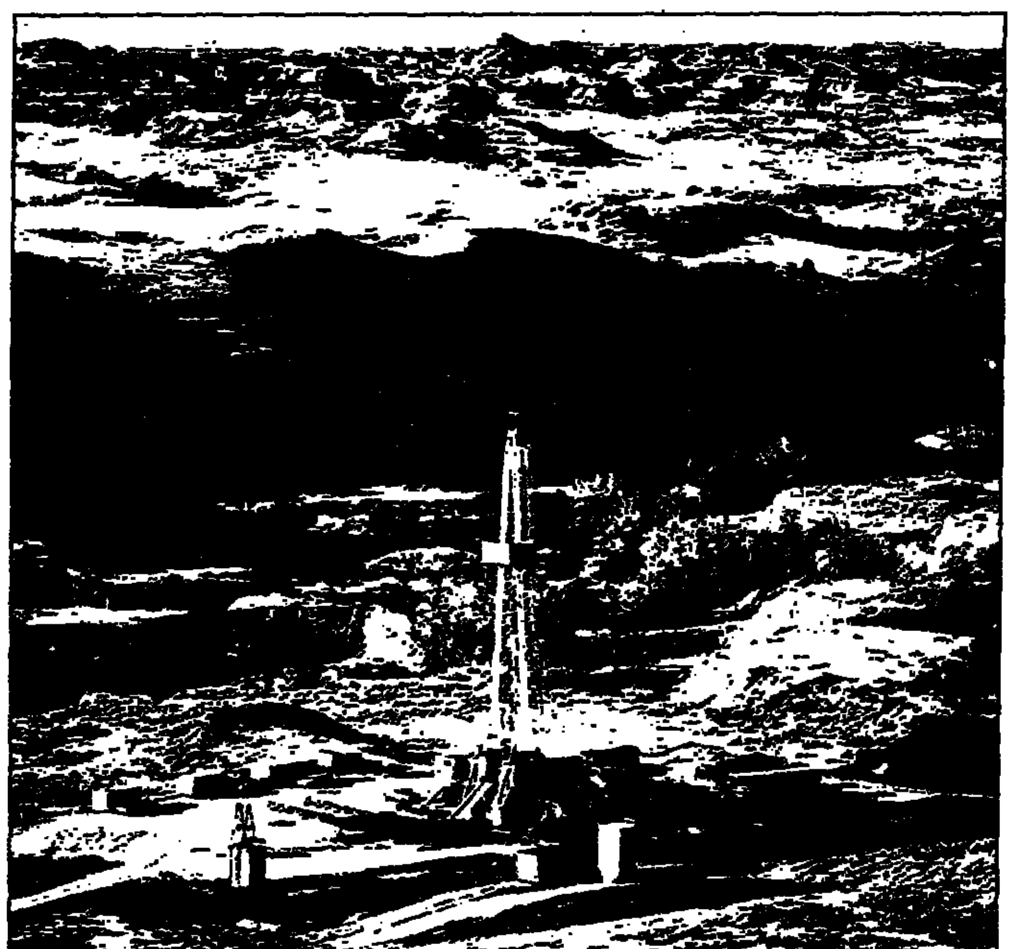
Operating income (pre-tax, pre-interest) from integrated oil operations was up 49 percent in 1979. Ketelsen said this improvement reflects the high level of investment the Company has made—approximately $3 billion in the past five years—to finance aggressive energy programs.

Production of oil and natural gas set new records while at the same time the company replaced 108 percent of current production with new reserves. The Company's drilling success ratio—29 percent of wildcat wells and 85 percent of development wells—remained among the industry's best.

1979 gains in operating income were also reported by Tenneco's construction and farm equipment, chemicals, agriculture/land management, packaging, shipbuilding, and life insurance divisions.

Continued increases in energy investments and earnings growth of at least 10 percent are anticipated for 1980.

For a copy of Tenneco's 1979 Annual Report, write to Dept. HT-1 Tenneco Inc., Houston, TX 77001



Tenneco drilling rigs probe for oil and gas in the Williston Basin, a geologic area in Montana and the Dakotas. During 1979, the Company discovered or developed six new fields in this basin where Tenneco's lease holdings now exceed 1 million acres.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(Millions except per share amounts)	1979	1978
Net sales and operating revenues	$11,209	$ 8,762
Net income	571	452
Earnings per share of common stock—		
Average shares outstanding	5.30	4.39
Fully diluted	5.16	4.17
Capital expenditures	1,477	1,008
Total assets	11,631	10,011
Year-end dividend rate	2.40	2.20

Tenneco

TENNECO COMPANIES IN EUROPE INCLUDE

ALBRIGHT & WILSON · DAVID BROWN TRACTORS · J I CASE COMPANY · GEBR BROERE B V · POCLAIN SA · TENNECO EUROPE · TENNECO CHEMICALS EUROPE · TENNECO OIL COMPANY · WALKER MANUFACTURING EUROPE · MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT BELGIUM

6 Cubans Crash Bus In Peru Asylum Bid

LIMA, Peru, April 2 (AP) — Six persons in a bus crashed into the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana yesterday seeking asylum, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported last night.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

April 2, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Howrd John	638,100	15½	+ ½
AetnaLife s	391,500	34⅝	+1⅜
IBM s	373,500	55⅞	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	363,800	48⅝	— ⅛
IntT&T	360,000	25½	+1⅜
Am Cyan	347,500	28⅜	+2
Texaco Inc	336,900	32⅜	+ ¾
Mobil s	330,900	67	+1⅛
EngMnCh s	325,000	25⅝	+ ⅜
GulfUtdCo	324,400	17½	+ ½
Tex Util	312,000	17	+ ⅛
Penna PwLt	301,700	15⅝	+ ⅛
SearsRoeb	298,000	16⅝	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	295,900	7	+ ⅛
Citicorp	289,700	19⅛	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	35.21	38.23
Advanced	1,014	963
Volume Up (millions)	22.32	17.96
Declined	507	565
Volume Down (millions)	9.80	10.99
Unchanged	353	330
Total Issues	1,874	1,858
New highs	8	9
New lows	51	68

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	783.96	796.42	779.95	787.80	+3.33
20 Trn	247.22	251.27	246.30	248.98	+1.51
15 Utl	101.42	102.88	100.58	102.00	+0.55
65 Stk	283.52	287.99	282.03	285.13	+1.41

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	103.87	101.45	102.68	+0.50
Industrials	116.84	114.28	115.48	+0.34
Utilities	46.97	45.64	46.58	+0.52
Finance	11.58	11.13	11.45	+0.30
Transp.	15.44	15.11	15.30	+0.14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.54	57.86	58.20	+0.37
Industrials	66.90	66.24	66.46	+0.32
Transp.	50.84	49.56	49.76	+0.32
Utilities	34.01	33.71	33.93	+0.25
Finance	56.55	55.49	56.27	+1.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 1	146,967	252,592	1,418
March 31	176,342	271,458	697
March 28	185,049	289,085	1,214
March 27	203,048	340,427	1,561
March 26	154,779	241,396	1,221

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	122,800	27	+1⅜
DeltaOil s	90,700	26	+1⅜
TubosMex s	72,800	8⅝	+1
BowValley s	72,500	38⅝	+2⅝
AtlasCM	71,600	4	— ⅛
DomePetr gs	70,500	54⅝	+ ⅝
GtBas Pet	64,100	14⅝	+ ⅛
GulfCan g	63,780	109⅝	+2⅝
Dataprod	60,400	12⅝	— ⅛
Amdahl	60,300	21⅝	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.52	3.77
Advanced	384	342
Volume Up (millions)	2.18	2.05
Declined	214	235
Volume Down (millions)	0.84	1.17
Unchanged	187	191
Total Issues	785	788
New highs	N.A.	3
New lows	N.A.	20

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
227.30	224.25	226.85	+2.72

European Gold Markets

April 2, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	498.00	500.50	—9.00
Zurich	501.50	500.50	—14.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	503.49	503.27	+4.85

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	May 80	Aug. 80	
520	27.00-34.00	— —	November calls start on 5th May 1980
540	21.00-28.00	— —	
590	8.00-18.00	43.00-51.00	
610	7.00-9.00	32.00-40.00	
630	6.00-8.00	27.00-35.00	

Gold Bullion 500.00-506.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

INCOBRASA - INDUSTRIAL E COMERCIAL BRASILEIRA SA, foreseeing the modernization of its industrial unit located in CANOAS RS is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the industrialization of soyabeans. This communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Praza Senador Florencio N°. 12 - 10. andar Porto Alegre RS, Brazil, CEP 90,000.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 2, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mis cou-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	96⅜	97⅜
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	14⅛	—	96⅛	97⅛
Allied Irish 6¼-84	23 1/16	3-28	98⅜	99⅛
Allied Irish 5¾-87	15⅝	7-2	96⅛	96⅞
Amex Fin 1982	14 11/16	4-22	99⅞	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	14 5/16	6-4	97⅛	98
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96⅛	97
Barclays O'seas 5-98	14⅛	6-13	96⅛	96⅞
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅛	7-23	96½	97⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	7-24	97⅛	98
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	8-15	97⅛	98⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	13⅛	6-11	98½	99
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	15	4-23	98⅛	99½
Bk Ireland 5¾-87	16½	5-21	96⅛	96⅞
Bk Tokyo 8-80	15⅛	5-23	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	14 11/16	4-22	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	15 1/16	5-15	97	99½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¾-89	14 9/16	4-25	97	97⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	14 15/16	4-18	97⅛	97⅞
Buenos Aires 7¾-84	14½	6-5	96	96⅞
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15⅛	4-28	98⅞	99⅛
BFCE 6½-83	15⅜	4-29	99⅛	100⅛
BFCE 6¾-84	16⅛	8-28	98⅛	99⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅛	9-18	100⅛	101⅛
BNP 7-83	17⅞	9-1	98⅛	99⅛
BNP 5¾-83	14⅛	7-23	97⅛	98⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 7/16	8-27	98⅛	98⅞
BNP 5½-91	14 15/16	8-22	98⅛	98⅞
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	96	96⅞
BUE 5¾-89	20⅛	6-25	98⅛	98⅛
Bk Worms 5¾-85	15	6-17	97½	98⅛
Banco Urqu 7⅛-83	19 13/16	10-1	97	97⅛
Bk Algeria 6¾-84	15 5/16	8-9	96	96⅞
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 5/16	8-12	99⅛	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5¾-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	95⅛	96⅛
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛	5-25	96⅛	97
CNCA 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 1983	16 1/16	5-27	98⅛	99⅛
Citicorp 1986	19 5/16	4-30	97⅛	98⅛
Citicorp 6-94	16 13/16	6-10	99	99⅛
Chase 5¾-93	14⅛	7-30	95⅛	95⅞
CCCE 5¾-98	14 11/16	8-6	95⅛	96⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	98⅛	98⅞
CCF 7-87	14 9/16	7-11	97⅛	98⅛
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 5¾-85	15 11/16	5-5	98⅛	99⅛
Creditanst 5¾-84	15⅛	5-21	97	99⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	4-16	98⅛	99⅛
Credit Lyon 6½-82	14 13/16	8-7	97⅛	98⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅛	8-12	97⅛	98⅛
Credit Nat'l 5¾-88	14½	7-11	95⅛	96⅛
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	98⅛	99
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	97⅛	97⅞
GZB 7½-81	15 1/16	7-31	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 6-83	13½	4-9	97⅛	99⅛
GZB 5½-89	14⅛	5-1	97⅛	97⅞
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99⅛	100
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	98	98½
IBJ 6½-82	15⅛	5-1	97	99⅛
IBJ 5½-85	15 15/16	6-3	97⅛	97⅞
IBJ 5⅛-87	14⅛	4-23	97⅛	98⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	98½	97
Indo-Suez 5¾-89	14 11/16	7-10	96⅛	97⅛
Westminster Bk 6-84	14 11/16	4-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOP 6½-83	14⅛	7-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅛	7-27	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5¾-85	15⅛	5-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5½-86	14⅛	6-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
LTCB 5⅛-89	14 3/16	7-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅛	5-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
ManHan O'seas 5¾-94	17⅛	5-29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	5-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midland Intl 5¾-93	14⅛	7-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	4-17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Natl Westmin 5¾-84	14 15/16	4-11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Credit 5¾-85	14 11/16	6-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	6-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Offshore Min 1986	14⅛	7-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pvn. Banamx 7⅛-81	13⅛	5-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk Scotland 7¾-83	15⅛	5-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk Scotland 5¾-94	15⅛	6-11	[illegible]	[illegible]
SNCF 6⅛-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 6⅛-84	17⅛	5-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅛	6-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand. & Chart. 5⅛-92	14⅛	5-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundsvallsbkn 6-85	13 3/16	8-13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade Develop 6-84	16⅛	8-21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	14 11/16	6-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
UBAF 6¾-82	19 9/16	6-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
UBAF 7¼-82	14⅛	6-7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Finland 6½-82	15⅛	4-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 5-81	14 3/16	5-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 6-83	15⅛	5-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
United O'seas 6-89	17⅛	6-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urquijo Intl 7¾-83	14 11/16	6-23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12¼	2-28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5⅛-91	18½	9-15	[illegible]	[illegible]

Non-Banks

Issuer-Mis cou-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
C. Itoh 5½-87	19 7/16	9-18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escom 8½-82	15⅛	8-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-20	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅛	7-7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillipines 6½-86	15	4-18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumi Heavy 5¾-82	18⅛	9-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden Nock-91	14 7/16	4-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sofiel 8-83	20 3/16	4-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sofiel 8-84	15⅛	5-8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Airlines 7-86	15 3/16	4-10	[illegible]	[illegible]
TVO Nock-91	15 5/16	5-27	[illegible]	[illegible]
IHI 5¾-85	15⅛	4-22	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

European Stock Markets

April 2, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	65.20	69.00
AKZO	22.60	22.20
Albert Heijn	74.50	73.70
Algembank	261.00	267.50
AMEV	N.A.	86.50
Amrobank	53.50	53.80
A'Dam Rub	3.85	3.86
Boskalis	N.A.	82.00
Bredero	192.50	187.00
Buehrmann T	58.50	56.50
Caland Hldg	25.30	25.40
Elsevier	N.A.	208.00
Ennia	N.A.	121.50
Fokker	24.50	24.40
Gist Brocades	N.A.	31.00
Heineken	70.20	68.70
H.V.A.	39.50	40.00
Hoogovens	18.00	17.80
Naarden	14.50	14.70
K.L.M.	63.50	62.50
Nat. Nedder	104.40	104.50
Nedlloyd	N.A.	72.00
Oce Vander G	110.00	109.00
OGEM	N.A.	18.90
Pakhoed	46.50	46.40
Philips	17.80	17.40
Robeco	157.00	157.00
Rodamco	108.60	108.60
Rolinco	141.00	141.30
Rorento	104.10	103.90
Royal Dutch	152.90	153.40
RSV	33.50	32.50
Unilever	104.40	105.30
Van Ommeren	208.00	200.00
VMF-Stork	29.50	28.50
VNU	N.A.	60.20

Ans-Cbs Index: 77.20
Previous: 76.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2,105	2,100
Cockerill	376	376
EBES	1,725	1,730
Electrobel	6,370	6,380
GB-Inno-BM	2,255	2,285
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,450	1,450
Hoboken	2,500	2,505
Petrofina	4,775	4,720
Pn. Gevaert	994	974
Soc. Generale	1,374	1,368
Sofina	3,100	3,070
Solvay	2,330	2,310
Traction Elec	2,315	2,300
Un. Miniere	750	736
V. Montagne	1,320	1,338

Bourse Index: 146.82
Previous: 146.47

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	77.00	71.80
Allianz Vers.	346.00	348.00
B.A.S.F.	137.30	135.70
Bayer	115.60	113.80
Bayer Hypo	218.80	217.50
Bayer Verein	261.00	260.80
Commerzbank	157.90	157.00
Cont. Gummi	46.50	46.00
Daimler	249.00	244.00
Degussa	242.00	239.00
Demag	128.00	127.00
D.Babcock	221.00	220.50
Deutsche Bnk	230.50	227.50
Dresdner Bnk	167.00	168.60
Du. Schultz	136.00	134.00
GHH	200.00	208.00
Hapag Lloyd	78.80	75.00
Hochtief	395.00	390.00
Hoechst	112.30	111.90
Hoesch	29.60	29.60
Holzmann	370.00	372.00
Horten	130.00	128.00
Kali u Salz	154.00	150.50
Karstadt	223.30	222.00
Kaufof	183.00	178.00
KHD	200.00	203.00
Kloeckner	80.00	78.50
Krupp	62.00	62.00
Linde	280.00	279.50
Lufthansa	77.50	75.00
MAN	179.00	179.50
Mannesmann	121.30	121.00
Metallgesell	251.00	252.00
Muench. Ruck	467.00	467.00
Neckermann	129.00	128.10
Preussag	189.00	186.50
RWE.new	167.30	168.00
Schering	177.00	177.00
Siemens	249.00	248.80
Thyssen	80.00	78.50
Varta	43.00	43.20
Veba	146.00	145.30
VEW	186.00	107.00
Volkswagen	177.00	175.80

Siemens Index: 129.70
Previous: 128.54

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.73	0.72
Anglo-Am Co	$11¼	11¼
Anglo-Am	0.49	0.49
Babcock-WH	0.95	0.95
Barclays Bnk	4.05	4.15
BAT Ind.	2.25	2.35
Beecham Gp.	1.17	1.20
BICC	1.15	1.13
BOC Int'l	0.62	0.63
Boots	1.82	1.82
Bowater	1.49	1.48
B.P.	3.60	3.68
Burmah	1.97	1.99
Coats Patons	0.40½	0.41
Charter Cons	1.45	1.46
Cadbury Sc.	0.64	0.64½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.75	4.73
Courtaulds	0.47	0.48
De Beers	$8.45	8.30
Distillers	2.00	2.00
Dunlop	0.53	0.56
Free St Ged.	46.00	45.00
GEC	3.72	3.73
GKN	2.47	2.50
Glaxo	2.48	2.45
GUS	3.82	3.84
Guinness	0.87	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	1.86	1.82
ICI	3.74	3.74
Imps.	0.80	0.80
Lonrho	0.88	0.86
Lucas	2.16	2.13
Marks-Spenc	0.87	0.88
Metal Box	2.54	2.57
Plessey	1.36	1.36
Randfontein	$60.00	59.00
Rank Org.	2.02	2.01
Reed	1.87	1.86
Rolls Royce	0.55½	0.55
Royal Dutch	33¼	33¼
R.T.Z.	3.70	3.69
Shell	3.45	3.42
Thorn (A)	2.92	2.90
Trafalgar H	0.64	0.63
Tube Invest	2.54	2.52
Ultramar	5.30	5.32
Union Corp.	$N.A.	N.A.
Utd Biscuits	0.68	0.70
Vickers	1.14	1.13
War Loan 3½	30⅜	30.80
W. Deep	$31⅜	31.00
W. Driefin	$59¾	58¾
W. Holding	$55⅜	54⅛
Woolworth	0.63	0.63
ZCI	0.31	0.28

F.T. 30 Index: 432.10
Previous: 432.10

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.30	9.45
Bastogi	689.00	680.00
Centrale	9,075.00	9,095.00
ERBA	2,450.00	2,440.00
Ercomarelli	350.00	353.00
Fiat	2,041.00	2,024.00
Finsider	77.00	78.00
Generali	48,990.00	48,310.00
IFI	2,435.00	[illegible]
Italcementi	19,820.00	[illegible]
Italgas	802.00	[illegible]
Italsider	304.00	[illegible]
La Rinas	128.50	[illegible]
Montedis	170.25	[illegible]
Olivetti	1,940.00	[illegible]
Pirelli	2,028.00	[illegible]
Snia Visco	631.00	[illegible]

BCI Index: 92.73
Previous: 91.91

Paris

	Close
Air Liquide	487.00
Alsthom Atl.	58.90
BIC	470.00
Bouygues	599.00
BSN	897.00
Carrefour	1,585.00
Cim Lafarge	258.00
Club Mediter	331.00
Cofimeg	156.00
Cie Bancaire	294.00
CFP	244.60
CGE	330.00
CGF	168.00
Creusot Loire	63.50
CSF	448.00
Domez	625.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,224.00
Ferodo	298.00
Gen Occident	284.50
Hachette	237.00
Imetal	102.00
Legrand	1,380.00
L Oreal	672.00
Mach Bull	57.20
Matra	8,530.00
Michelin	743.00
Moet Henn	495.00
Moulinex	79.00
Nord-Est L	38.50
Paribas	232.80
Penarroya	54.00
Pernod Ric	272.00
Perrier	249.50
Peugeot	229.40
Poclain	230.00
Printemps	105.00
PUK	97.50
Radiotech.	287.00
Redoute	444.00
Rh Poulenc	127.50
Roussel Uclaf	238.90
Sacilor	25.50
St Gobain	129.90
Skis Rossignol	475.80
Suez	269.50
Telemecan	748.00
Thomson Br	186.10
Usinor	13.50

Agefi Index: 104.37
Previous: 105.76

Zurich

	Close
Alusuisse	1,135
Bachrle	2,400
B Bovert	1,620
Cib Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	2,150
Elektrowatt	2,163
Fisher	710
Hoff-Roche B	5,475
Interfood	4,925
Jelmoli	1,345
Landis Gyr	1,380
Nestle	3,160
Sandoz	4,350
Schindler	1,110
Ste B. Suisse	372
Sulzer	2,750
Swissair	742
Swiss Volksbk	1,750
U.B. Suisse	3,175
Winterthur	2,300
Zurich Ins.	12,900

SBC Index: 308.70
Previous: 309.70

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, April 3, 1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

...unkel Picked to Succeed Long at GATT

...ENEVA, April 2 (UPI) — Arthur Dunkel of Switzerland was today ...ed the successor to compatriot Olivier Long, 65, as director general of ... General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the non-Communist ...d's principal trading organization.

...r. Dunkel, 48, was accepted by consensus by GATT member countries ... is to be formally confirmed on April 28. "The April meeting is really a ...nality, as there is no doubt he will be elected," a GATT spokesman ... William Kelly Jr., special representative for trade negotiations in the ...er administration, was chosen today to be deputy director general.

...oeing Gets $1.5-billion Japan Order

...OKYO, April 2 (Reuters) — All Nippon Airways said today it has ...ed a $1.5-billion contract with Boeing to buy 40 Boeing 767-200s. The ...estic airline said the total included 15 of the medium-range aircraft on ...ver's option, to be delivered in February, 1983.

...he 256-seat aircraft is being developed in a $660-million U.S.-Italian-...ese project by Boeing, Aeritalia and a three Japanese heavy-industry ...ufacturers — Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Fuji. The 767s are to replace ...ng 727s and 737s now in operation.

...rter Criticized on Export-Aid Record

...ASHINGTON, April 2 (AP-DJ) — President Carter's export policy ...ms out of steam, a business leader charged yesterday. Richard Lesher, ...sident of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, sent a sharply worded letter ...e White House saying that Mr. Carter's 1978 national export policy, ...nced with considerable fanfare, has lost "all of its impetus" on re...ing export disincentives.

..."S. businessmen at home and abroad are "enormously disappointed," ...Lesher said. "After almost 18 months, no major disincentive has been ...ificantly reduced, let alone eliminated."

...rysler Argument Gets a Dent in Canada

...TTAWA, April 2 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler may have lost some bargaining ...er in its negotiations for aid from the Canadian government after a ...losure that Massey-Ferguson, of Toronto, is considering building a ...el engine plant in Canada for its tractors.

...hrysler is seeking more than $420 million (U.S.) in grants and loan ...rantees for its Canadian subsidiary to help raise about $2 billion in ...ncing and concessions needed to qualify for $1.5 billion in U.S. govern...t loan guarantees.

...ne of the company's main bargaining levers has been that thousands of ...in Windsor, Ontario, could be lost unless its eight-cylinder engine ...d is retooled to produce six-cylinder motors.

...hland Announces Residual-Oil Process

...EW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — Ashland Oil, which baffled Wall Street ...selling the bulk of its oil properties during last year's fuel pinch, ...ised the investment community again this week by announcing a ...ess for converting residual oil into far more valuable gasoline.

...n Adams, Ashland's chairman, said in a telephone interview that up ...ow high-sulfur crude has been converted to asphalt or burned in elec...utility and apartment house boilers because it has been difficult to ...with the sulfur and trace metals in the heavy crude.

...he Ashland process changes the sulfur into easily removable hydrogen ...ide gas, while traces of nickle and vanadium are bound to a catalyst ...sisting of microspheres of silica and alumina.

...stle Plans Singapore Research Center

...EY, Switzerland, April 2 (AP-DJ) — Nestle plans to open an 18-...-franc research center in Singapore in 1981, the Swiss multinational ...day. The center will focus on research in the food sector, mainly on ...nal needs in Asia, the company added. The aim will be to produce ...from local raw material.

...House Moves to Assist Volkswagen

...SHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — The House of Representatives ap...legislation yesterday to help clear the way for Volkswagen to open ...o assembly plant in an Army missile plant in Michigan whose pro...on lines are to be shut down.

...rance Confronting ...ajor Trade Deficit

...RIS, April 2 (AP-DJ) — ...e is likely to have a record ...deficit approaching 50 billion ...(about $11 billion) this year ...ing higher oil and raw materi...es enhanced by the sharp ap...iation of the dollar and expec...s of a slowdown in world ...according to economic ob...rs.

...is would be a five-fold increase ...compared with the 10-billion ...deficit experienced in 1979.

...e weight of the oil import bill ...rance's trade following the ...increases announced at the ...of last year, has already been ...During the first two months of ...year France had an unadjusted ...deficit of 11.8 billion francs, ...re than for all of 1979.

A New Plan

...day, the French government ...ched, an ambitious plan de...d to reduce its dependence on ...ed oil to 30 percent by 1990 ...50 percent currently.

...e plan, which entails "unprece...ed investments," aims to re...French dependence on oil to ...third of energy requirements by ...end of the decade, compared ...two-thirds in 1973, according ...communique released after a ...ar Cabinet meeting.

...der the new objective, the ...s of French requirements of dif...sources of energy by 1990 is ...llows: oil, 30 percent (56 per...in 1979); coal and gas, 30 per...(unchanged from 1979); nuclе...wer, 30 percent (4.5 percent in ...e and other sources, including ...ydraulic power, 10 percent (9.5 ...nt in 1979).

110 Billion Francs

...rring any new oil price hikes ...gh 1980, France's energy im...bill, including oil, gas and coal, ...ficially estimated at 110 billion ...s, compared with 82.5 billion ...79.

...t the estimate, calculated on an ...ge franc-dollar rate of 4.20, ...already been overtaken by the ...'s appreciation of the U.S. cur...f which, at 4.54 francs is 8 per...above the base rate.

...ench officials said that for eve...centimes increase in the dollar ...France's oil import bill rises by ...lion francs.

...nother setback for France is the ...that its terms of trade have de...rated in the last few months of ...year, according to the Bank of ...ce, thus giving a further advan...to its main competitors for the ...rt of capital equipment and ...key plants.

Knowledgeable sources say that the recent and much-heralded trip of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Gulf states yielded no tangible results except for "assurances" of continued oil flows.

French firms failed to secure two anticipated contracts: an oil refinery in Qatar and an urea-ammonia plant at Abu Dhabi. Additionally, Kuwait did not place any firm order for the European airbus, the sources said.

French exporters are also likely to encounter difficulties in their dealings with East European countries, most of which have already announced cuts in their purchases from the West because of increased indebtedness.

According to a United Nations survey released on Monday, East bloc debts to the West rose by more than 10 percent last year to a total of $57 billion.

East-West trade is also expected to slow down as a result of increasing U.S. pressure for sanctions on technological exports to the Soviet Union following the Afghan intervention, observers say.

Huge Trade Gap

The main problem for the French government, apart from inflation which does not seem to be abating, is how to fill the expected huge trade gap.

A strong export boost, the only answer short of unlikely protectionist measures, would be difficult to achieve given expectations of a slowdown in world trade, keen international competition and the geographical destination of French goods.

According to last year's figures, France recorded deficits with the two industrialized zones — the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. It has also registered a deficit of 38.3 billion francs with members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

France's trade deficit with the U.S. alone nearly doubled last year to 14 billion francs from 7.6 billion francs in 1978. The deficit with the EEC contracted by 1 billion francs to 7.6 billion, thanks to increased surpluses with Britain and Italy.

The only areas with which France had positive trade balances were the European Communist bloc with a surplus of 3.4 billion francs, and with non-oil producing developing nations with a surplus of 27 billion francs.

Bache Needs Silver Collateral

By Jerry Knight and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — The Bache Group Inc. revealed yesterday that it put up silver as collateral for millions of dollars of bank loans and must now come up with additional collateral because of the fall of silver prices. Bache said its bankers are not demanding immediate payment and have given it more time to make good on the loans.

Bache's borrowings add to the hundreds of millions of dollars of debts that must be repaid after silver prices plunged from $50 an ounce in January to $10.80 last week.

The Securities and Exchange Commission agreed yesterday to let trading in Bache stock resume today several days earlier than anticipated. Last Thursday the SEC stopped trading of the stock for 10 days because of the collapse of silver prices. The SEC said it was letting the shares trade again because Bache has disclosed to investors the extent of its possible losses on silver dealings with the Hunt brothers of Texas.

It was learned yesterday that Nelson Bunker Hunt made a secret trip from Paris during the weekend to Boca Raton, Fla., scene of a meeting of the Association of Reserve City Banks, a group of big banks from the major cities. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker and Treasury Secretary William Miller attended the Boca Raton session. Press aides of Mr. Miller and Mr. Volcker said that neither of them met Mr. Hunt.

It had been reported in Paris during the weekend that Mr. Hunt and his brother Herbert were trying to raise additional loans to finance their crumbling silver empire, and were seeking help from Middle Eastern investors. Neither of the billionaire brothers has appeared in public since Thursday's plunge in silver prices.

[A family representative said in Texas yesterday that the Hunts were far from bankrupt and intended to repay all the money they have lost speculating in silver. The brothers have "a short-term liquidity crunch," the spokesman told United Press International, but they have never reneged on "any lawful and binding obligation and they have no intention of doing so now."]

On paper, the brothers have lost billions of dollars since the price of silver plummeted. They were forced Monday to give $400 million worth of Canadian oil and natural gas wells and 8.5 million ounces of silver to Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals to settle a silver debt.

After recovering on Friday and Monday, silver prices fell yesterday by 24.7 cents an ounce to $14.

The Hunts did much of their silver business with Bache Group's Bache Halsey Stuart Shields brokerage subsidiary, and also bought silver from the Bache metals subsidiaries in New York and London.

Until this week it had been reported that most of the Hunts' losses occurred in the silver futures market, where contracts for delivery of the metal at some future date are bought and sold. But the Hunts' dealings with Engelhard were for millions of ounces of silver bullion, and they also bought undisclosed quantities of the metal from the Bache subsidiaries.

Bache officials said Bache Halsey Stuart Metal Co. of New York loaned money to the Hunts to buy silver bullion and let the Hunts put up silver as collateral.

News Analysis

OPEC Is Rewriting Rules of World Oil

By James Tanner

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is again rewriting the economic rules of the world of oil. Petroleum consumption is slumping, largely because of high costs after price leapfrogging during the last year, and production is being cut in OPEC due to the stagnant markets. But the producers are not losing any revenue from the lower volume. They are raising their prices — again.

Some of the new boosts are straightforward increases, such as the one understood to be taking place in Nigeria. Sources said yesterday that the African producer is boosting its prices across the board by 51 cents a barrel. That will put Nigeria's top price at $34.72 a barrel, the same as the top price charged by Libya, which produces a similar high-quality oil.

Many of the other new increases are much larger, and are being disguised in one way or another. Some of these new pricing techniques have been pioneered by Iran, whose oil minister predicts that the average price of crude oil in OPEC, currently $30 a barrel, will reach $40 this year.

Iraqi Premiums

Some of Iraq's oil prices may already have approached that level. Iraq's official base price is $28 a barrel. But, according to some sources, Iraq seeks premiums that can add as much as $6 to $12 a barrel to the costs.

Details of the Iraqi requirements, which apparently vary among its customers, are sketchy. It is understood that some purchasers are being asked to pay a front-end bonus of $4,000 for each barrel of oil taken daily under new one-year contracts. If the contract calls for deliveries of 10,000 barrels a day, the bonus to be paid in advance would be $40 million. When interest costs on such sums are calculated, the added cost of the Iraqi crude would rise between $11 and $12 a barrel, sources said. The bonus would apparently not be applicable again if the contract were renewed for another year.

Several producers had required premiums of one sort or another previously. These have usually been temporary and have been applied to a small part of the oil sold. But that is changing. Algeria applies an across-the-board $3-a-barrel premium, which it calls an exploration fee, making Algerian prices — as much as $37.21 a barrel — the highest in OPEC.

Elsewhere in OPEC, contract splitting is becoming the name of the game. Many credit Iran with pioneering this development. On all 1980 contracts, the purchasers of Iranian crude pay the official prices for half the oil they take and a $3-a-barrel premium on the other half.

Iran yesterday raised its official price $2.50 a barrel, bringing the price of Iranian light to $33.50 a barrel and of Iranian heavy to $32.50 a barrel. After the premium is added, the average price of Iranian light becomes $35 a barrel.

Saudi Arabia's comparable grade, its Arab light, costs $26 a barrel, but there are new indications from Saudi Arabia that the price for Arab light, the OPEC benchmark crude, may be raised again in a new effort by the kingdom to restore pricing unity in OPEC.

Kuwait is the latest to adopt contract splitting. The new terms of its "take-it-or-leave-it" contracts took effect yesterday, at least for British Petroleum Co. BP receives only 150,000 barrels a day under its new contract, instead of the 450,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti crude that it was formerly entitled to take. Also, it must pay a premium of $5.50 a barrel for half the oil under the new contract.

The Kuwait Oil Ministry reported yesterday that Gulf Oil Corp. and the Royal Dutch-Shell group had also signed new contracts for sharply reduced volumes, but both firms denied that contracts had been signed. "We do have a [negotiating] team over there, but nothing has been signed," a Gulf representative said.

Kuwait and Libya meanwhile reduced their production levels effective yesterday by 25 percent and 17 percent respectively.

Volcker Urges More Cuts In Government Spending

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 2 — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker today urged Congress to work with the Carter administration "to implement even deeper cuts in spending than are currently in prospect."

Speaking before a taxation subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee that is holding hearings on extending the federal debt ceiling, Mr. Volcker called for "consistent application of budgetary discipline in the years to come." A balanced budget as proposed by Congress and the administration is essential to restrain federal borrowing in private financial markets, he said.

Mr. Volcker's testimony came two days after the administration unveiled a series of proposed budget cuts that would trim $2.4 billion from planned spending in the current fiscal year and $15 billion from the administration's January budget for the year beginning Oct 1.

Mr. Volcker said that he remains opposed to wage and price controls. "I have not been persuaded that wage and price controls are the answer to inflation," he told the subcommittee. When asked if he thought controls would be imposed between now and November, he replied, "No."

Mr. Volcker said the Fed will make every reasonable effort to achieve the mid-point range of its monetary growth targets for calendar year 1980. He said that, although there are no specific targets for monetary growth for 1981, the "operative objective" is to continue monetary restraint as part of the overall government effort against inflation.

The current growth rate of money supply is going according to the target set by the Fed, he said, except for an unexplained bulge in February. He said that the narrowly defined money supply (M-1a) is registering a growth rate in the mid-point range of a target fork of 3.5 percent to 6 percent.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 2, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	fl.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.127	4.612	189.33 *	47.40 *	0.2348	——	6.82 *	114.98 *	35.34 *
Brussels (a)	31.33	67.63	16.0328	6.9578	2.4783 *	14.676	——	16.86	5.169
Frankfurt	1.949	4.209	——	43.41 *	2.151 x	91.63 *	6.233 *	105.40 *	32.13 *
London (b)	2.1565	——	4.2025	9.676	1.945.25	4.585	67.26	3.9868	13.078
Milan	907.15	1,950.66	461.82	200.73	——	422.845	28.81	484.56	149.05
New York	——	2.153	0.5114	0.2219	0.1104 *	0.4692	0.0338	0.5388	0.1649
Paris	4.5015	9.715	230.33 *	——	4.984 x	218.65 *	14.368 *	242.48 *	74.19 *
Zurich	1.8485	3.9903	94.9096 *	41.2139 *	0.2043	86.8984 *	5.9207 *	——	30.3548 *
ECU	1.2927	8.6013	2.5325	5.8238	1.172.89	2.7665	48.5974	2.4065	7.8753

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0309	Belgian fin. franc	32.325	0.1966	Hong Kong $	5.0855	0.2800	Saudi Riyal	3.5705
0.5092	Canadian $	1.1964	1.9135	Irish £	0.5225	N.Q.	Schilling	N.Q.
0.1641	Danish krone	6.092	0.0361	Israeli £	41.475	0.4329	Singapore $	2.31
N.Q.	Drachma	N.Q.	3.6114	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2769	0.2243	Swedish krona	4.4585
0.0194	Escudo	51.522	0.1925	Norw. krone	5.194	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham	3.7375
N.Q.	Fin. mark	N.Q.	0.0137	Peseta	73.20	0.0029	Yen	254.90

£ Sterling: 1.12225 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

U.S. Prime Rate Hits 20%

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPI) — The prime rate on large bank loans in the United States reached 20 percent today, an unprecedented level squeezing both consumer and business borrowing but still short of the expected peak in interest rates.

The increase from the prevailing 19½-percent rate adopted Friday was the 12th by banks this year. The prime was 15½ in February and now stands at double the 10-percent rate charged in late 1978.

"I think the market expected this and within the next week or two, things will get even tighter," said economist Leonard Santow of J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co. In line with other analysts, however, Mr. Santow also said the interest rate spiral "is reaching a culmination."

Chemical Led Rise

Chemical Bank of New York, ranked sixth in the country, led the move to a 20-percent prime and was joined by Bank of America, Wells Fargo and Crocker National of San Francisco, Continental Illinois and First National Bank of Chicago, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh and Security Pacific of Los Angeles, among others.

Most major New York banks delayed matching Chemical but were expected to follow shortly. Chase Manhattan yesterday adopted a 19¾-precent rate that temporarily was the highest in the industry.

The prime is charged on short-term loans to a bank's most creditworthy customers, usually major corporations, and does not directly affect consumers. But the prime is a barometer of money market conditions and so consumer rates will be adjusted eventually.

That should not matter much to consumers, since most lenders have all but shut their mortgage and installment loan windows in the face of the record cost of funds and anti-inflation orders from Washington. The Federal Reserve has clamped controls on consumer lending in the belief that too-easy credit is adding to price increases.

For business, the higher prime worsens interest costs that already are at record levels. That raises the risk of bankruptcies that analysts think are inevitable for cash-poor firms.

Seasonal Loan Demand

Businesses continue to line up at banks for loans, fueled partly by the corporate tax and dividend payments made at this time of year. Thomas Johnson, Chemical Bank executive vice president, cited "strong" seasonal loan demand as a factor in raising its prime to 20 percent.

Mr. Santow said banks currently pay about 18½ percent to obtain money through certificates of deposit, but the real cost of lending funds is higher because of the Fed's reserve requirements. Reserves are funds that banks must freeze in non-interest accounts and cannot lend out.

"With the cost of funds around 22 percent, there's no way they can keep a 19½-percent prime," said Mr. Santow.

Brazil Labor Court Backs Metal Strikers

SAO PAULO, April 2 (AP) — A labor court granted 225,000 striking metalworkers most of their demands today, and the workers appeared about ready to return to their jobs.

The strike, which began yesterday, paralyzed hundreds of factories, including those of the multinational automakers — Saab-Scania, Ford, Volkswagen, General Motors and Mercedes Benz. The court surprised observers by refusing to declare the walkout illegal.

NYSE Prices Rise at Close On News of Higher Prime

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today, buoyed by strength in interest-sensitive groups such as utilities, savings and loan associations, and life insurance companies.

Analysts said that the strength in those issues reflected a belief that the prime lending rate, which hit 20 percent today, may be at or near its peak.

The dow jones industrial average gained about three points, but was off earlier highs; advances outnumbered declines by about 2 to 1 on volume of more than 35 million shares.

Analysts said the advance today could also be seen as a continuation of the technical recovery from recent sharp drops. The market was mixed in the morning, turned higher, then advanced quickly in the afternoon.

Ford Planning Cuts

In other business news, The New York Times reported that Ford Motor, beset by slumping domestic vehicle sales, plans pay cuts for its white-collar workers and more layoffs, including as much as 10 percent of its support staff, according to sources within the company.

The number of workers affected by layoffs is expected to run into the thousands, The Times said.

Ford, whose sales have declined 24 percent so far this year, has already indefinitely laid off approximately 40,000 hourly workers as a result of production cutbacks. Internal documents, The Times said, have indicated that the company lost $1 billion in its North American operations last year and is likely to lose a similar amount this year.

The company issued a statement today confirming that there have already been white-collar cutbacks and saying that further trims would "likely" be forthcoming.

A British Bid

The Justice department was reviewing a proposed $500 million British company takeover by Marsh & McLennan Companies, new documents filed by the American insurance broker disclosed yesterday.

Marsh & McLennan Companies reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission in registration papers associated with the venture that the Justice Department's antitrust division had requested additional information about its bid for C.T. Bowring & Co., the British insurance broker.

Marsh & McLennan also reported that it would not be free to proceed with its takeover bid until 20 days after the requested material had been submitted. It could not be determined when, or if, the material sought had been submitted.

The Justice Department, which considers the investigation confidential, declined comment.

Saudi-Japanese Complex

TOKYO, April 2 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia and a Japanese consortium led by the Mitsubishi Industrial Group have agreed to a feasibility study on a $2-billion joint petrochemical complex to be built on the Gulf.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Highlights of the Year

For our Group, 1979 was a successful year. Earnings rose significantly, due largely to careful cost and credit control, assorted assets and liabilities and the deployment by Group banks of their special skills in export finance, foreign exchange, precious metals and banknotes.

The Group increased to US$ 40 million the issue of 25-year fixed rate notes in the domestic US market and issued US$ 40 million floating rate notes in the international capital market. The proceeds of these issues were used to finance a 5% addition (from 60% to 65%) to our stake in Republic New York Corporation, the holding company for Republic National Bank of New York, and to increase the capital of Group banks.

By 31st December, 1979, stockholders' equity of Republic National Bank of New York had risen to over US$ 300 million and it had become the 41st bank in the USA ranked by deposits. Republic New York Corporation increased its quarterly dividend from US$ 0.50 to US$ 0.63 per share.

The geographical expansion of the last two years has been rewarded rapidly as our new banking subsidiary in Uruguay and Republic's new branches in Hong Kong and Chile are already contributing to profits.

In view of the excellent results and the encouraging start to 1980, the Board is recommending an increased dividend of US$ 0.75 per share, compared with US$ 0.65 per share for 1978.

14th March, 1980

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1979

Assets	31st December 1979 US$ 000	1978 US$ 000	Liabilities	31st December 1979 US$ 000	1978 US$ 000
Cash, balances and advances to banks	1,637,004	1,307,196	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	6,213,466	4,611,794
Bank certificates of deposit	556,375	407,920	Other liabilities	222,683	170,381
Precious metals	*251,372	*153,239		6,436,149	4,782,175
Trading account securities	140,358	144,152	Capital and loan funds:		
Financial paper	1,872,732	1,702,405	Sinking Fund Notes 2002-2004	60,000	30,000
Investment account securities	562,390	466,727	Sinking Fund Debentures 2001	50,000	50,000
Customer current accounts and advances	1,690,395	922,569	Sinking Fund Debentures 2002	35,000	35,000
Investments	42,247	5,109	Floating rates Notes 1986	40,000	–
Fixed assets	66,591	62,253	Other loans	39,435	47,873
Other assets	201,704	100,620	Minority interests	107,455	108,854
			Shareholders' funds:		
			Share capital	24,620	24,605
			Reserves	228,529	193,683
			Total shareholders' funds	253,149	218,288
			Total capital and loan funds employed	585,019	490,015
	7,021,168	5,272,190		7,021,168	5,272,190
*against which were forward sales of US$ 206,581,000 in 1979 and US$ 161,861,000 in 1978.			Contingent liabilities: Letters of credit and guarantees	362,429	195,897

For the year ended 31st December

	1979	1978
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US$ 000)	44,387	33,690
Earnings per share	US$ 2.70	US$ 2.05
Number of shares outstanding	16,413,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

Trade Development Bank, Geneva · Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Other affiliates and offices in: Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Unions Help Dim Inflation Fears in Japan

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 2 (WP) — "Our trade unions are not too militant. They are very conscious of being in the same boat with their companies." This comment, from Jiro Tokuyama, head of a leading economic research organization, succinctly expresses the basic reason why Japanese leaders are not collapsing into panic over inflation this year.

With wholesale prices soaring and big increases due for gas and electricity, inflation would seem to be Japan's biggest problem. But government and private economists are only mildly worried. Organized labor's customary restraint in seeking wage increases and the high productivity of workers here are the main explanations.

'Inflation Proof'

Some experts speak of Japan as being virtually "inflation proof." Prices of raw materials and wholesale items shot up quickly after the latest round of international oil price rises, but they have not triggered the rise in domestic prices that other countries face.

"At this stage, there is no homemade inflation," observed the government's top economic planner, Isamu Miyazaki. "It is all imported." As explanations he cites moderate wage increases and a constant increase in worker productivity.

Japan's labor movement is heading into its traditional spring offensive, when most industry agreements are reached, with unions setting a minimum wage increase target of 8 percent. Most companies are expected to offer 6 percent and most experts think the difference will be split at about 7 percent.

Matching Forecasts

That would be less than the cost-of-living increases anticipated in the coming 12 months by several private economic research companies, including Mr. Tokuyama's Nomura Research Institute, which foresees the consumer price index rising 10 percent.

Those predictions are matched by labor's own economic forecasts, but the unions do not even consider them. In formulating their demands, they abide by the previous year's modest rise in consumer prices, says Shizuo Mishima, director of the labor offensive's "joint struggle bureau." At the outset, then, the unions expect to lose ground in the coming year.

Unions here consider the economic health of companies to be of paramount importance. "Japanese unions feel that if the company is in good shape, the union also does well," says Mr. Mishima, who last fall studied union practices in the United States. "They are more worried [than American unions] about whether the company is doing well."

They also exercise restraint to avoid being accused of feeding inflation. That was the basic concern behind the 1980 wage demands of the country's steelworkers, according to a steel union official.

The pattern that has developed in Japan since the recent increase of oil prices contrasts sharply with the experience in 1973-75, the period of the first oil shock. The price increases then spread quickly throughout the economy, with the consumer price index shooting up nearly 25 percent in one year and labor following quickly with wage demands of between 20 and 30 percent. The government threw on the brakes so sharply that the economy veered into a recession from which Japan recovered only with a heavy export campaign.

For a while it seemed the same thing might happen this time. The oil price rises coupled with a depreciation of the yen, which made imports expensive, sent the costs of raw materials and most wholesale prices skyrocketing. Wholesale prices were 21 percent higher last month than a year ago, and on top of that the government agreed to an April boost of 50 percent for electricity and 45 percent for natural gas.

Barrier Effect

If government economists are right, inflation virtually stops there. Raw materials and wholesale items are directly affected by oil prices, but there has been only a modest increase in durable goods prices, where labor costs are more important than basic materials. Labor's modest wage gains last year and its high productivity rate in effect act as a barrier preventing higher costs from shooting through the economy.

"It's easy to regain price stability if wages stay down," says an official at the Nomura Research Institute. Nomura predicts a 10-percent increase in the consumer price index in the coming 12 months, but government planners consider that far too high. The Economic Planning Agency, pointing to its estimate for last year, is sticking with a forecast of only 6.4 percent, one of the world's lowest.

Yen at 30-Month Low Of 256.40 to Dollar

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, April 2 — The yen slumped to a 30-month low today on the Tokyo foreign exchange, as the dollar continued to rise on the strength of high interest rates in the United States. The dollar closed at 256.40 yen, up 2.70 for the day.

In three days of trading this week the dollar has risen nearly seven yen, taking the Japanese currency to its lowest value since October, 1977. Trading was heavy today, with volume totalling $1.27 billion.

The Bank of Japan sold an estimated $350 million to $400 million, mainly at 258.00, dealers said, predicting that the dollar would rise through the 260-yen mark before the end of the week.

"Nothing is going to turn around here until the Japanese government raises interest rates, and that is just very unpopular," a dealer said. The prime interest offered by most Japanese banks is 9.25 percent, compared to 19.50 and more in the United States.

After the closing, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said that the bank would resort to strong dollar-selling intervention to combat speculative selling of the yen, which he said is grossly undervalued. He ruled out a rise in the discount rate at this stage.

Stocks on a Rough Roller Coaster Ride in 1st Quarter

By Charles J. Elia

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP-DJ) — The stock market in the first quarter was a roller-coaster ride that most money managers would rather have skipped. When the quarter ended two days ago, the modest decline in the popular averages concealed a harum-scarum climb to peak prices in February and the plunge that followed.

After the fact, it is clear that investors had the odds stacked against them. Eight of every nine stocks on the New York Stock Exchange showed losses between year-end 1979 and March 31, and about 8 in 10 were losers on the American Exchange. Although the popular averages were off by only 6 to 7 percent, the raw price changes on all Big Board and Amex issues averaged out to a decline of more than 11 percent.

Gold Mining

This picture emerges in a breakdown of first quarter statistics from Interactive Data Corp., of Waltham, Mass., a leading computer time-sharing concern serving the financial community.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a net loss of 6.3 percent and the Amex index with a loss of 5.7 percent, but these full-quarter declines are a pale reflection of the market's course. The Amex index closed Monday more than 23 percent below the high of 303.48 set on Feb. 29.

For all the blood figuratively spilled in the market's February-to-March decline, many of the early favorites still were above year-end levels at the close of the period. Gold-mining stocks, hit hard in March, retained a 16-percent gain over their year-end level. Oil, brokerage-firm, aluminum, railroad, hospital-management, aerospace and oil-drilling stock groups were also up for the quarter, albeit by slim margins.

The industry groups most severely battered over the full quarter were gambling, savings-and-loan, mobile-home, finance, vending, farm-machinery, drug, coal, airline, retail, hotel and bank stocks, according to Interactive Data.

When changes in total market values of individual issues are examined, it is evident that investors made some profound changes in their preferences. International Business Machines stock, for example, lost $5 billion in market value. American Telephone lost $2.5 billion and General Motors lost $1.1 billion.

The list of biggest market-value gainers was dominated by oils and related stocks. Among these issues, Standard Oil of Indiana added $3.3 billion, Mobil $2.3 billion, Schlumberger $1.6 billion, Standard Oil of California $1.6 billion, Exxon $1.2 billion and Texaco $1.2 billion.

Big Board Losers

In percentage terms, the biggest losers on the Big Board were Itel down 58 points, Biscayne 57.7, Centronics Data 52.4, Cadence Industries 51.3 and General Public Utilities 50.7, according to Interactive. The greatest percentage gains were scored by Products Research and Chemical up 54.2 points, Grow Group 53.1, Brown Co. 39.9, Benguet Consolidated 37.5 and PSA Inc. 30.6.

On the Amex, the list of declines was led by American Manufacturing down 78.1 points, National Kinney 69.3, PicNPay Stores 51.2, Colonial Commercial 50 and Applied Devices 48.4. The best gainers were Thor Corp. up 130 points, Norin Corp. 103, Goldfield 88.8, San Carlos 76.8 and Marinduque Mining 68.4.

National Railway Utilization Corp. and Envirodyne had the roughest drops in over-the-counter trading, losing 78 percent and 77 percent respectively. Siboney went from less than ⅜ to 1⅝, a gain of 340 percent, and Marine Nutritional rose from three cents a share to 12½ cents, a gain of 300 percent.

The large decline in the value of outstanding IBM stock in the first quarter knocked that issue out of its usual place as the stock with the largest capitalization. It was replaced by American Telephone.

Comsat Prepares for Battle Over TV-Program Service

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT) — A long-awaited proposal by the Communications Satellite Corp., already a leader in world satellite communications, to enter the business of television programming in the United States by transmitting directly to homes by satellite, faces a series of regulatory hurdles and a free-swinging battle with the broadcasting industry.

The proposal, disclosed last fall and expected to be filed formally with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission soon, would have Comsat transmit its television programs from satellites 22,000 miles out in space directly to small antennas on the rooftops of homes across the United States.

As a system that could offer customers on a pay basis from four to six new channels of general entertainment, sports, movies, and educational and cultural programming, satellite broadcasting is seen by the conventional broadcast industry as a potential threat to network programming, which now almost monopolizes the prime evening hours, as well as to the fast-growing cable and pay-broadcast systems.

Richard Galkin, Comsat's programming consultant, has said that Comsat hopes to become "the magazine stand of the air," with offerings aimed at many different audiences and supplementing public television as an alternative to commercial programs.

Comsat is an entity created by Congress in 1962 to establish a satellite communications system for the United States. It was built with private investor capital and relays telephone and television signals on a fully regulated basis under the ownership of private shareholders.

Networks Speak Out

But Comsat says it must get into new businesses in order to build its expertise in the growing field of satellite communications, to attract and keep top-notch personnel, and to maintain its attractiveness to investors.

Broadcasters — the major television networks, their affiliates and independent stations — have voiced concern about Comsat's intentions. A meeting of the directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in Palm Springs, Calif., in late January dealt largely with plans for heading off the threat of Comsat.

The directors decided to press the FCC to leave to Congress the decision of whether to allow Comsat to get into broadcasting. It was felt that Congress would have clearer authority than the FCC to decide Comsat's future, since it created the agency. But the broadcasters' decision is seen more as a sign of confidence in their ability as effective lobbyists among the legislators.

The broadcast industry has maintained that Comsat is far from languishing and that finding new businesses is not as crucial as the company maintains. The broadcasters say it has done well financially and recently had to cut its prices to avoid making more than its authorized rate of return as a regulated carrier.

Aware that it will need public support to get its way, Comsat has recently tried to emerge from the anonymity of being just a supplier of services to other companies. Its television commercials extolling the overseas telephone and television services it provides, for instance, were broadcast many times during telecasts of the recent Winter Olympic Games.

Supporters Emerge

While the broadcasters have already fired their first salvos against Comsat's proposal, supporters of the new technology have begun to emerge. They include prominent legislators such as Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D-Calif., chairman of the House communications subcommittee and an ardent supporter of increased competition in the broadcast industry. Henry Geller, the president's chief adviser on telecommunications, has also supported the concept behind Comsat's proposal.

Comsat has sought to gain allies among cable system operators by offering informal assurances that the Comsat signals will be made available to cable in those communities that are already wired. Cable industry sources here say those overtures mean that the cable industry will probably not fight satellite broadcasting.

Comsat has hired the Washington law firm of Kirkland & Ellis to represent the company in its quest for regulatory approval for the satellite system. The firm's partner in charge of the effort, Richard Wiley, is a former chairman of the FCC.

The political fights, however, may pale in comparison with the regulatory obstacles. Teams of staff members at the Federal Communications Commission have already been formed to grapple with the complex regulatory issues. Mr. Geller's office has also designated staff members to help draw up the administration's formal position on satellite broadcasting. That position could be persuasive in the contest before the FCC.

The first and possibly critical skirmish in the contest will be the argument over whether the government should even consider Comsat as a candidate to offer the innovative service. Even though Charles Ferris, the chairman of the commission, has called repeatedly for growth in new technology and capacity as a way to supply more sources of programs to the public, a sharp division is likely to occur on the commission over the Comsat application.

U.S. Senate Approves Relaxation Of Government Controls on Rails

WASHINGTON, April 2 (WP) — The Senate voted yesterday 91 to 4 to relax nearly a century of government regulation of the nation's railroads. The vote came after a last minute compromise averted a fight over coal-hauling rates that could have blocked the whole bill.

Although it does not go as far toward total deregulation as the Carter administration or the industry wanted, the legislation would give individual railroads more flexibility in setting rates, which rail companies say they need in order to survive.

It would also streamline a number of regulatory procedures, including making it easier for railroads to merge and reorganize, and resolve a long-standing dispute within the industry over joint rates for a single shipment.

The measure is the second of three major transportation bills to come before Congress in recent years. Two years ago, Congress eased government controls over airlines, and a bill to relax regulation of the trucking industry is expected to come before the Senate after the Easter recess.

Hearing on a rail deregulation bill that is broader than the Senate version will begin today before a House Commerce subcommittee.

U.S. Might Cut Mail Delivery to 5 Times a Week

WASHINGTON, April 2 (NYT) — U.S. Postmaster General William Bolger told his Board of Governors that the sixth day of mail delivery might have to be dropped in order to live within the Carter administration's federal budget for 1981, which calls for a $250-million cut in postal service appropriations.

At the monthly board meeting in Baltimore yesterday, Mr. Bolger said the agency's management would study the effect of five-day delivery on its labor force and on mail service before making a firm decision to reduce deliveries.

He said that he saw three ways to make up funds that might be lost to the postal service by a big cut in appropriations — but only five-day delivery appeared to be effective. The postal service has said elimination of sixth-day service could save, at best, between $500 million and $600 million a year.

Alternatives to reduced delivery were higher productivity goals or increases in postage rates, Mr. Bolger said. But he added that productivity gains beyond the present three percent annual improvements seemed unlikely, and rate increases might contribute to inflation, which the budget cuts were intended to brake.

Mr. Bolger did not single out Saturday as the day service would be dropped. Postal managers say that it may make sense to let regional officials choose the day for their areas.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

BICC

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	544.6	445.6
Profits	32.0	25.0
Per Share	0.2138	0.168

GKN *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,961.0	1,755.0
Profits	51.3	40.4

* *Full name is Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds.*

Netherlands

RSV *

Year	1979	1978
Loss	21.9	59.7

* *Full name is Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Machinefabrieken.*

Sweden

Statsfoeretag

Year	1980	1978
Revenue	12,180.	10,100.
Pre-tax	296.3	523.1 loss

West Germany

Deutsche Bank ag

Year	1979	1978
Profits	283.9	307.2

United States

Chessie System

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	471.6	399.7
Profits	20.3	9.3
Per share	1.01	0.47

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 2, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	19 3/16 - 19 5/16	9 5/16 - 9 7/16	6 - 6 ½	18 ¾ - 18 ⅞	13 ¾ - 13 ⅞
2 M.	19 ⅝ - 19 ¾	9 13/16 - 9 15/16	6 ⅝ - 6 9/16	18 ⅝ - 18 9/16	13 ⅝ - 14 ⅛
3 M.	19 9/16 - 19 11/16	10 ⅛ - 10 ⅜	7 - 7 3/16	18 ½ - 18 ⅝	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅜
6 M.	19 ½ - 19 ⅝	10 ⅜ - 10 ½	7 9/16 - 7 ⅝	18 ⅜ - 18 9/16	14 ⅜ - 14 ⅜
1 Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

(Continued on Page 11)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]		PalmEl … Robins							

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17⅝	11¼	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	45	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅛	RochTl 1.48	10.	6	44	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
19½	12½	Rockwr .5c		5	37	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
63⅝	34⅝	Rockwl 2.40	5.1	7	131	51⅛	50¾	51	+ ¼
48½	32⅝	RohmH 2	5.5	5	129	36⅝	36	36¼	— ⅛
20	11¼	Rabrind		4	124	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
31⅜	15⅝	Rollins .72	3.4	9	208	21⅝	20⅝	21	
49	28½	Rolm		21	146	40½	38⅝	40⅛	+1⅝
4⅛	1½	Ronson		18	66	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8⅝	Roper .90	11.	4	37	8½	8½	8½	—
19½	13¾	Rorer .84	5.2	10	182	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
70½	22	Rosario 2	3.5	12	40	57	56½	57	
51	28⅝	Rowan .10	.2	16	19	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	RC Cos 1.04	8.8	6	22	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
92	65⅝	RoylD 5.53e	7.7	2	371	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
30½	20	Rubbrm .92	4.3	7	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
11½	8⅝	RussTog .88	9.3	4	13	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	14½	RyanH 1.20	6.5	6	136	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
27½	16	RyderS 1b	5.5	5	101	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
		S—S—S							
11⅜	6⅝	SCA .20t	2.5	8	123	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
33	16⅝	SCM 1.30	6.8	4	21	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ¾
27⅞	18⅛	SFN .80	3.8	7	74	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
36	15⅜	SPSTec .64	2.5	6	200	26	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
71½	37	Sabine .56	1.1	24	57	53⅛	51⅞	53⅛	+1⅜
27	17	StadBus n.32	1.8	13	65	18	17½	17⅞	
6⅛	3	Safodin n		5	190	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ¼
44	27½	Safewy 2.60	9.1	5	82	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	SagaCp .44	5.5	27	15	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
51⅛	22	SJoMo 1.48	3.5	11	54	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
13	9	StJoLP 1.26	14.	7	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
73½	39⅝	StLSoF 2.50	4.7	7	18	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	7⅝	SPaul 1.06e	12.		27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	24⅛	StRegP 2	7.3	6	91	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Salant .40	7.0	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	3½	Sambos			577	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	SDieGs 1.52	13.	7	267	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
18⅛	12	SJuanR 1.45t	10.	13	16	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.3	15	18	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
72	36	SFeInd 2.48	4.4	7	434	60	58⅝	59⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	SFeIn pf .58	3.1		2	16	16	16	
45⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.1	43	407	34⅝	33⅝	33¾	+ ¼
18⅝	13⅜	SaoWal 1	6.8	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅛	SaulRE			20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	SavASie .05e	.5	18	105	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	SavOnD .50	4.1	7	38	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	SavEIP 1.20	13.	5	83	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	SavE A 1.34	14.		108	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	SovE pf.28	15.		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Savin .70	5.1	3	174	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	Saxon		5	189	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	2⅜	Schaefer			25	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
38½	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	423	34⅛	33	33⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Schlitz			435	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
122½	68⅝	Schimb 1.32	1.3	20	1175	106½	104	104	—1⅞
45⅝	25⅝	SciAtla .10	.5	19	104	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
27⅝	18	SCOA 1.08	4.8	5	78	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	
8	4⅝	ScotLad .05e	.7	7	54	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅛	ScotFet 1.80	10.	4	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	14⅝	ScottP .96	6.3	5	400	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	Scottys .44	2.7	9	26	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	Scovill 1.52	10.	4	27	15⅛	15	15½	— ⅛
49⅝	34	Scovil pf2.50	7.1		1	35	35	35	+1
11½	8	Scudder		18	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	11.		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		19	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
22⅛	12½	SeaCont .42	3.1	4	41	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
37½	25	SeabCL 2.20	7.3	3	116	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
18⅛	9	SeaWA		6	70	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Seafst 1.12	4.6	6	86	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.8	13	277	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
23	15	Seagry .25e	1.5	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	12½	SealAir n.48	3.5	7	120	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SealPw 1.36	8.1	4	110	16	15⅝	16	
24½	13⅝	SearleG .52	2.5	13	572	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ¼
21⅝	14⅝	Sears 1.36	8.4	6	2980	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4	Seatrain			154	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22½	SecPac 1.80	7.2	4	802	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
78½	24⅝	Sedco .72	1.1	34	185	63½	62⅝	63½	+ ½
14	7⅝	SeiaLt 1.20	14.	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	SvCpInt .34	4.3	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅝	12½	Shaklee .80	5.8	4	33	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
49	27⅝	Shapell .15	.5	4	25	31⅝	31½	31½	
35½	11⅝	ShearL .60	2.4	4	774	26	22⅝	24⅝	+2
76	36⅝	ShelOil 2.40	4.1	8	248	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ½
37⅝	27	ShelT s3.271	11.	3	34	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	ShelGlo .30	5.5	5	34	5½	5⅝	5½	
17⅝	10⅝	ShelG pf1.35	12.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	ShelG pf1.40	15.		4	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39	25	ShelG pf 3	12.		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
36⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .45e	1.7	8	36	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11½	SierPac 1.46	12.	6	70	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	24½	Signal 1	2.8	7	288	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
38½	29⅝	Signode 1.72	5.6	6	3	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	SimPrec .28	2.5	8	156	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	SimpPat .56	7.2	9	378	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	Singer			138	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Singr pf3.50	17.		15	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Skyline .48	4.5	13	73	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	SmithA 1.40	9.3	3	21	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
85	51⅛	Smithln 1.12	1.7	12	170	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛	+1⅛
65⅛	38⅛	Smkln s1.44	3.2	13	637	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.9	10	131	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	2959	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	SooLine 1.791	10.	5	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	SoAtlFn			22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	SCrEG 1.74	13.	7	194	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.86	9.7	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
78⅛	38	Soudwn .40	1.2	6	21	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+ ⅜
17	12½	SoefBk .88	6.8	4	33	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	SoefPS s.07e	1.2	4	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	SCalEd 2.72	12.	5	1236	23⅛	21⅝	23	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	834	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	SoInGE 1.68	11.	7	36	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
61⅝	34⅝	SoNRes 1.50	3.1	9	285	48	47⅝	48	+1
41	29½	SNETel 3.60	12.	5	33	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
47½	28⅝	SouPac 2.60	7.1	5	264	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
66	50⅛	SouRy 2.68	4.4	5	17	55⅛	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	22⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	6.5	6	22	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
32	18⅛	Soufind .84b	4.5	5	589	18⅝	d18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
76	34⅛	SoURoyl s.88	1.4	21	330	51⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Soumrk		1	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	17½	SwstAir .22	1.4	5	22	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
26⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.48	6.5	6	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
34	11⅛	SwtFore .40	3.1	4	384	13⅛	12⅛	13	
13½	8⅛	SwtGas n1.10	11.	6	86	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9½	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	331	10½	10	10½	+ ½
28⅛	11⅛	Sparton .80	4.4	6	52	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
43⅛	20⅛	SpectPh		19	68	37	35⅛	37	+ ⅛
18	12½	SperHut 1	8.0	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
60⅛	42⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.3	6	709	46⅛	45	46⅛	+1⅛
19⅝	13	Springs 1.20	8.6	4	2	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	SquarD 1.60	8.4	6	213	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
39⅛	27	Squibb 1.14	3.6	12	2375	32⅛	31⅛	31½	—1⅛
16⅛	9⅛	StaRite .70	6.8	5	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	28	Staley 1	2.6	19	476	40⅛	39	39	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.6	9	399	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StBPnt .72	3.5	7	87	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
18⅛	6⅛	StdMotA .44	5.5	3	30	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
85	44⅛	StdOilC 3.20	4.6	6	1174	67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
121⅛	59	StOilnd 3.60	3.6	16	1080	101	98⅛	99⅛	—1
110⅛	47⅛	StdOilOh 2	2.2	9	322	91⅛	87⅛	89	+1⅛
68⅛	50⅛	SOOh pf3.75	7.4		230	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.7	3	29	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Standex .85	6.5	5	24	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
46	28⅛	StanW 1.24	4.0	7	222	31⅛	29⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
38½	25⅛	Starret 1.48	5.3	5	4	27⅛	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		8	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	7⅛	StaMSe 1.08	13.		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25	14½	StaulCh s1.10	7.0	5	104	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Steego .12b	4.0	5	7	3	2⅛	3	
11⅛	9	Sterchi .68	7.5	4	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9½	5⅛	SterlBcp .66	11.	10	10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.6	10	845	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
25½	13⅛	Sterdnt .60	4.2	6	88	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12⅛	StevnJ 1.20b	9.4	3	92	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
41⅛	17⅛	StewWa s1.80	9.1	5	314	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	18	StokVC 1.48	7.4	6	20	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75	6.5	8	4	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	17½	StonCon 1.20	3.6	7	150	20	19	20	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	StonSho 1.20	8.6	4	19	14⅛	14	14	
23⅛	11⅛	StorTec s		9	1862	15⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	20⅛	Storer s .72	3.0	8	84	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	StridRit 1.16	9.3	8	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SuavSho .20	5.7	5	13	3⅛	3½	3½	
42⅛	28⅛	SubPrG 1.44	4.6	6	72	32½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	SunChm s.40	2.4	5	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl .72	3.4	10	46	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
88⅛	46⅛	SunCo 3.60	5.1	6	164	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	Sunbm 1.50	10.	5	186	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46½	23	Sundstr 1.40	3.6	10	292	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	9	SunMn s.40	3.2	15	558	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
24	16⅛	SuprVal .66	3.2	8	41	20⅛	20½	20½	+ ⅛
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	15	695	140	135	139⅛	+3⅛
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG .48	4.0	5	35	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Supscp			5	4	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	17	Swank 1.40a	8.1	5	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	12	Sybron 1.08	8.2	6	226	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24	Sybrn pf2.40	9.7		3	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		T—T—T							
29⅛	11⅛	TRE s 1	4.2	11	162	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
48½	33⅛	TRW 2	4.8	7	546	42⅛	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
105	74	TRW pf4.40	4.8		17	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
90	64	TRW pr4.50	5.8		19	77½	77	77	+2
35⅛	20	TaftBrd .76	2.7	8	191	28½	27⅛	28½	+1⅛
11⅛	2⅛	Talcott			85	5⅛	5	5	
18⅛	4⅛	Talley		7	38	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pf 1	14.		20	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TampE 1.44	8.9	8	291	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	17⅛	Tandy		9	1091	33⅛	32	32½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Tandycft n		6	65	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Tchncolr .72	2.5	7	474	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn		15	272	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
64⅛	45	Tektrnx .84	1.7	11	282	49⅛	49	49½	+ ½
18	9⅛	Telcom .70	6.8	4	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
154⅛	113⅛	Teledn 9.92t	7.8	5	251	129⅛	126⅛	127⅛	+1½
27	14	Telprmt		15	251	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Telex		24	580	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
45½	30⅛	Tenneco 2.40	6.9	7	931	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
88⅛	56½	Tenc pr 7.40	13.		48	57	56⅛	56⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
44⅛	16⅛	Teradyn		16	83	38½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10	Tesoro .07e	.4	3	1161	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	6.7		82	32½	31⅛	32⅛	+1⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Texaco 2.40	7.3	5	3369	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	34⅛	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	279	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
79½	39	TexEst 2.78	4.3	9	51	63	62	62½	+ ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	TxET pf2.87	13.		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	TexGT s1.46	5.6	7	61	26⅛	25½	26	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	TexInd .60	2.9	4	32	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
108⅛	78	TexInst 2	2.4	11	421	83½	82⅛	83	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	TexInt			1706	17	15⅛	17	+1⅛
46⅛	30	TexOGs s.32	.9	15	948	38	35⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
37	25	TxPac s		26	7	31⅛	31	31	
19⅛	14⅛	TexUtil 1.76	10.	7	3120	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
53⅛	21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	3.5	9	273	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
85	48	Texgif pf 3	5.5		208	56	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Textl Ind			11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30	20⅛	Textron 1.80	7.5	5	69	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1
32½	23	Textr pf2.08	8.2		15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
58	33½	Thiokol 1.55	3.3	7	22	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	36½	ThmBet 1.72	4.6	10	68	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Thomln .56b	6.8	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.3	6	13	28⅛	28	28½	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Thrifty .72	7.5	7	88	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	20⅛	Tidwatr 1	3.1	11	213	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ½
27⅛	16½	Tigerint .80	3.8	7	121	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	35⅛	TimeIn 1.66	3.9	8	288	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	26½	Timl pf1.57	5.2		364	30⅛	30½	30⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	TimesM 1.44	4.8	7	116	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	48⅛	Timkn 3a	5.9	6	29	51	50⅛	50⅛	+ ½
44½	21⅛	ToddSh		5	111	35	32⅛	35	+1½
24⅛	13⅛	Tokheim .70	4.5	8	48	15⅛	15	15½	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	31	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23½	15½	TolEd pf2.36	15.		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8	TonkaCp		4	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11½	7	TootRol .40b	5.6	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	ToroCo .88	6.2	5	45	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Tosco n		6	899	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	TovRUs n		11	724	23½	22⅛	23½	+1
35⅛	15½	Tracor .40	1.6	9	68	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Trane 1.04	5.5	7	47	19⅛	19	19	
38⅛	29⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.6	6	83	31½	30⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	TW Corp		6	98	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TW Cp wt			47	3⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	TWC pf 2	15.		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	16.		18	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	TWC pf 2.66	14.		197	18⅛	18	18⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	Transm 1.12	7.3	4	644	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Tranlnc 2.04	13.		25	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
43⅛	25	Transco 1.44	3.9	13	306	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
58½	41½	Transco pf3.87	6.6		19	47	45½	46⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Transcn .60	10.	10	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		17	18⅛	17⅛	17½	
16⅛	7⅛	TrnsOh .40	4.6	3	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	Tranwy 1.80	8.6	4	357	21⅛	21	21	
44⅛	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.2	4	1019	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
48	36⅛	Travelr pf 2	4.6		4	43½	43½	43½	+3
21⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.16e	13.		121	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		5	23	23	23	
4	2½	TriSoM		3	59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6½	Triaind .40b	5.8	5	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	TriaPc 1	6.1	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Trico .20	1.5	12	54	13⅛	13	13⅛	
30½	16⅛	Trinyin s.60	2.6	12	101	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ½
17½	13	TucsEP 1.52	11.	6	162	14⅛	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
53	35⅛	TCFox 2a	4.8	6	122	42½	41	42	+ ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	TwinDs 1.10	7.0	4	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
37½	17⅛	TycoLab 1	3.9	6	77	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11	TylerCo .50	4.2	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Tymshr		15	85	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
		U—U—U							
29⅛	16⅛	UAL 1	5.5		657	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28⅛	18⅛	UGI 1.76	8.0	7	33	22	22	22	+ ⅛
28	18	UGI pf 2.75	13.		z500	20½	19⅛	20½	+1
18⅛	10⅛	UMC 1.28	11.	5	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9⅛	UNCRes .12t	.9	5	320	13⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Unarco .88	8.8	5	8	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
67⅛	48	UnlNV 4.40e	9.0	4	1	49	49	49	+ ⅛
51⅛	37⅛	UCamp 2.60	6.5	6	583	40½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ½
47⅛	35⅛	UnCarb 3	7.8	5	351	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	UnComr .20	2.9		12	7⅛	7	7	
9⅛	3½	UnionCp .32t	6.9	5	124	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	509	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
34½	25	UnEl pf 3.50	15.		z30	24½	d23½	23½	—1½
45	30½	UnEl pf4.50	15.		z10	31	31	31	+ ⅛
64	44½	UnEl pf 6.40	15.		z640	43⅛	d42	42	—3½
79⅛	52½	UnEl pfL 8	15.		z30	54	54	54	
22½	13⅛	UnEl pf2.13	15.		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
27½	19⅛	UnEl pf2.72	13.		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
62⅛	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	8	566	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
101	58	UPacC 2.80	3.4	10	556	84	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
34	21	UPac pf .47	1.6		3	29	28⅛	29	
7⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal			226	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
60	22	Unirval pf			z1540	24	23	24	+ ½
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd .30e	2.7	6	16	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
13	9½	UBrd pf1.20	13.		2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	UEngy s1.52	5.2	6	104	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	UnGrty .24	1.1	7	48	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Ullium 2.68	15.	5	92	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
32⅛	14⅛	Unitind .90b	4.1	7	27	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
22	11	Unitlnn .22	1.4	6	38	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04a	11.	4	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnMM n			84	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn			194	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	UnRefg s.80a	3.5	3	22	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
28½	15⅛	USFoS 2.02e	12.		1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	647	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	16	USAir pf1.87	11.		211	17⅛	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
41⅛	33½	USFid 2.80	7.4	5	784	38⅛	36⅛	38	+ ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	USGyps 2.40	8.8	4	208	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
17½	9½	USHom .52	4.1	3	173	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	USInd .76	9.8	4	106	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg .52	4.0	5	48	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Rlty		17	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
23	16⅛	USShoe 1.60	9.4	4	32	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	USSteel 1.60	9.3		366	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
37⅛	26	USTobc 2.08	6.8	8	26	30⅛	29½	30⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.4	6	1204	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
140	99	UTch pf7.32	6.7		1	108½	108½	108½	
64⅛	47⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.5		51	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	19⅛	UTch pf2.55	12.		38	21⅛	21½	21½	
21⅛	14⅛	UniTel 1.52	9.2	6	862	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅛	UnlT 2pf1.50	7.7		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
39	20⅛	Unitrod .50	1.9	10	25	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Univar .54	3.3	5	13	10½	10⅛	10½	
19⅛	11½	UnivFd .96	8.5	8	7	11⅛	d11	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15½	UnLeaf 1.32	7.9	6	48	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.7	9	593	48	46⅛	47	+ ⅛
28	19	USLIFE .68	3.1	6	1267	22	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	UslifeFd .96a	12.		34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL 1.74	12.	7	135	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	20	UtPL pf2.80	13.		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		V—V—V							
22	16⅛	VF Cp 1.60	8.1	5	78	19⅛	19	19⅛	+1
39	18⅛	VSI Cp .72	2.9	7	53	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Valero n		10	1017	15½	14	15	+1
9⅛	5⅛	ValleyIn .40	6.2	12	44	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	VanDrn 1	8.3	4	3	12	12	12	
35⅛	17	Varian .52	2.0	10	80	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	Varo .40	4.1	7	85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17	Veeco s		12	50	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo		21	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	9	VestSe 1.36e	15.		31	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
45½	27⅛	Viacom .32	.9	15	41	36½	35⅛	36½	+ ½
13½	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	786	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
51½	33½	VaEP pf 5	15.		z30	34	34	34	
78⅛	49½	VaEP pf7.72	15.		z130	50½	50	50	+ ½
93	62½	VaEP pf8.60	14.		z30	62½	62½	62½	
99	63	VaEP pf9.75	15.		z30	64	64	64	
27⅛	18⅛	VaEP pf2.90	15.		9	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
78⅛	49½	VaE pfJ7.72	16.		z240	50	d49	49	—1½
29⅛	11⅛	Vornado .60	3.5	23	112	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Vulcinc .84	5.7	5	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	30½	VulcnM 2	6.1	6	29	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
		W—W—W							
19	10½	Wabash .60	4.9	4	26	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
21	15⅛	Wachov .86	5.1	6	42	17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WachRlty		11	8	4⅛	4	4	
36⅛	24	WalMrt .40	1.4	11	138	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	5.4	6	145	28	27½	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	WlkrH s s1.40	5.1	9	43	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
30½	22⅛	WallBus 1	4.1	6	3	24⅛	24½	24½	
28⅛	19½	WalMu 1.60b	7.8	4	27	21	20⅛	20½	— ½
35⅛	23½	WaltJm 1.80	6.9	5	197	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
38	25	WaltJ pf1.60	5.8		7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
12	4⅛	WardFd			40	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Warnaco .80	5.5	4	184	14⅛	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
40½	37⅛	WrnCm s 1	2.5	5	1278	40½	39⅛	40	+ ½
25⅛	17	WarnrL 1.32	7.0	12	682	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	WashGs 2.52	13.	8	17	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39	18	WshNat 1.50	7.5	4	34	20	19⅛	20	+1
45	24⅛	WasN pf2.50	9.7		2	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WshWt 2.16	12.	7	14	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
47	28⅛	WasteM .70	1.9	13	746	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
37	28⅛	WatkinJ .48	1.6	13	28	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ½
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos			5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	4⅛	WeanUn .20	4.0	100	4	5	5	5	
23⅛	6⅛	WebbD .20	2.4	8	270	8⅛	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
28½	22⅛	WelsMk s.88	3.7	7	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	WellsF 1.92	8.1	4	1529	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11	WelFM 1.35e	11.	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
48	32	WPenP pf4.50	14.		z410	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1
37½	27⅛	WlPtPe 2.80	9.3	5	236	30	29⅛	30	
14	10	WstctT s.88			18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12	6	WnAirL .40	5.6	2	305	7⅛	7	7⅛	
30⅛	19	WAir pf 2	9.9		113	20⅛	19½	20⅛	— ⅛
35	23⅛	WnBnc 1.64	6.0	5	669	28	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
49⅛	27½	WnCoNA s.32	.8	17	436	40	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
38	24⅛	WnCo pf2.12	7.3		8	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
67⅛	32⅛	WPacI 23.75e	2.8	3	30	35⅛	34½	35½	+1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	WUnion 1.40	7.4		98	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		1	43	43	43	+1
11	7⅛	WUn dpf1.18	15.		25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅛	15½	WUTI pf2.56	16.		20	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	6.6	5	1086	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
46	37⅛	Wstg pl 3.80	9.7		z200	39	39	39	
38⅛	26⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.9	6	63	30½	29⅛	30½	+1⅛
37⅛	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.3	8	674	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	37	Weyr pf2.80	7.0		19	40	40	40	+ ⅛
39⅛	26⅛	WheelF 1.40	4.3	9	61	32⅛	31⅛	32½	— ⅛
39⅛	29½	WheelF pf	6.2		5	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
24⅛	15	WheelPit		1	2	18	18	18	
50	37	WhelPit pf6	15.		z200	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Whirlpl 1.40	8.4	5	519	17	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	WhitC 1.40	6.6	4	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	WhiteMt		2	255	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
26½	17⅛	Whittak 1	4.8	6	x206	21⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	8.4	4	38	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅛	5½	Wiebldt .44	7.5	8	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
40½	17⅛	Williams 1.10	3.8	11	607	29⅛	27⅛	29	+1⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO .07r	.7	37	72	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	WinDx 1.68	6.7	7	36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
46	34⅛	WinDx B		5	37	37	37	37	+1⅛
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo		113	60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	WinterJ .87e	17.	14	39	5⅛	5	5	
26⅛	19	WisEP 2.38	11.	7	101	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
103⅛	69	WisE pf8.90	12.		z420	72	72	72	
89⅛	63½	WisE pf7.75	13.		z200	63	d62	62	—1½
25⅛	16⅛	WisGas 2.04	12.	5	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
27½	18½	WisG pf2.55	13.		1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	11.	6	9	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS 1.72	11.	5	26	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ½
33	20⅛	Witco 1.40	5.9	5	42	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	WittrR .80	7.0	5	x38	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	WolvrW .44	3.6	5	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14½	Womeic .66	3.8	8	10	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ½
22⅛	15⅛	WoodPl s		17	116	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
32	21⅛	Wolwth 1.60	7.2	4	136	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
44	30⅛	Wolw pf2.20	7.0		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1
8⅛	4⅛	WorldAir		5	7	5	4⅛	5	
80	61	Wrigly 2.88a	4.1	8	11	71	69½	69½	— ½
11⅛	6⅛	Wurlitzr		57	22	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28¾	11⅛	Wyl	4.0	9	35	20⅛	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
17	7½	WyleLb s.50	3.8	7	78	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Wyly		19	102	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		X—Y—Z							
69⅛	49	Xerox 2.80	5.1	8	802	55½	53⅛	54½	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	XTRA .64	4.3	3	169	15⅛	14⅛	15	+ ½
35⅛	14⅛	Yates s .20	.8	5	348	26⅛	21	25⅛	+5⅛
25	15⅛	ZaleCp 1.08	6.1	4	12	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	ZaleptA .80	5.5		2	14½	14½	14½	
39⅛	15½	Zapata .48	1.7	12	156	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		11	55	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7⅛	ZenithR .60	6.6	9	346	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	Zero s .48	2.8	8	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	Zurnlnd .92	5.8	6	55	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ½

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With worrents. xw—Without worrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

To our readers...

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Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
[illegible]				

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 1, 1980

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
4100 Peyto Oils	$22	21⅞	22	+ ½
2075 Pine Point	$36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ¼
15400 Place G	345	325	345	
4325 Ram	$18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
737 Redpath	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
393 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
1400 Reichhold	$12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3300 Revnu Prp.	172	169	170	
985 Roman	$48	46½	46½	— ½
11316 Sceptre	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
100 Scotts	$6½	6½	6½	
7212 Shell Can	$33⅛	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
4820 Sherritt	$14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
138 Sigma	$47	47	47	— 1
5154 S Sears A	$7⅛	7	7	
50 Slater St	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
500 Southm	$31½	31½	31½	
108 St Brodcst	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
4578 Stelco A	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
288 Steep R	450	450	450	
5308 Sulpetro B	$17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1000 Suncor pr	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
698 Teck Cor A	$16½	15⅛	16	
17452 Teck Cor B	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
5575 Tex Can	$80	80	80	+ 1
5832 Thom N A	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	
2037 Tor Dm Bk	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
1585 Torstar B	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1500 Traders A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4860 Trns Mt	$11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1800 Trinity Res	$9⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
13298 TrCan PL	$22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ½
1615 Turbo Cl B	$21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
9000 UGas A	$10⅛	10½	10½	
1200 Union Oil	$38	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
9500 Un Asbstos	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7980 U Keno	$33½	32	32½	+1⅛
89758 U Siscoe	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	
200 Un Carbid	$30	30	30	
1400 Van Der	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2365 Verstl Cor	$23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
7400 Vestgron	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
75 Weldwod	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4485 West Mine	$17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1150 Weston	$25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20880 Willroy	$6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
1300 Woodwd A	$23½	22⅛	23½	+ ⅛
1000 Yk Bear	$11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛

Total sales 4,468,038 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 1, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
10785 Bnk Mont	$23⅛	23	23⅛	
200 Con Cml	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1680 Con Bath	$15	15	15	
200 Dom Txt A	$13⅛	13½	13½	
300 FCA Int	270	270	270	
200 Imasco	$43½	43½	43½	
1166 NatBk Cda	$10	9⅛	10	
2350 Power Cp	$14	14	14	— ⅛
2495 Royal Bk	$49½	49⅛	49½	+ ⅛
180 RoyTrstco	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
4900 Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	
108 Zellers	5 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

Total Sales 671,959 shares.

Canadian Indexes

April 2, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	337.73	337.49
Toronto	1,807.20	1,807.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

CANON INC.

Advice has been received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a payment of dividend of Yen 5.00 per share for the six months period ended December 31st, 1979.

Holders of European Depositary Receipts to Bearer (share EDR'S) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share EDR's should present coupon N° 34 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 45 Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Payment will be made in Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation, except in the case of non-residents of the scheduled territories who, to obtain payment in Yen must follow the procedure laid down in the listing form.

Holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts (share BDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their share BDR's should present coupon N° 11 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 45, Beech Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available or:

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
32, Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam

THE FUJI BANK LIMITED
Immermannstrasse 3, 4 Dusseldorf

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

KREDIETBANK S.A., LUXEMBOURGEOISE
43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
29, Boulevard Haussmann, 75 PARIS 9e.

Payment will be made in U.S.$ at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation.

Coupons must be presented by an authorized depositary and must be left four clear days for examination.

Japanese withholding tax at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the proceeds of the dividend, except in the case of holders resident in the following countries:

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
CANADA
DENMARK
FINLAND
FRANCE
IRELAND
ITALY
KOREA
MALAYSIA
THE NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
SINGAPORE
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WEST GERMANY

To obtain payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 15%, residents of the above countries must furnish a declaration of residence as required by the Japanese Ministry of Finance. The declaration must be given by an authorized depositary, and in respect of holders resident in the United Kingdom is incorporated in the listing form.

For residents of all other countries a separate declaration must be furnished, giving the name and address of the beneficial owner, the number and definitive numbers of EDR's/BDR's held, and attesting that he is entitled to the 5% tax relief persuant to the tax convention between Japan and the country concerned.

Share EDR/BDR holders resident in the Republic of Korea will receive payment under deduction of withholding tax at the reduced rate of 12% and residents of Zambia without any deduction subject to the provision of a declaration as set out above.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above mentioned concessions relating to Japanese withholding tax apply only to coupons *presented for payment* within 8 months of the record date. Thereafter tax will be deducted at the full rate of 20% and it will be the responsibility of the owner to claim from the Japanese tax authorities any refund to which he is entitled.

United Kingdom income tax at the appropriate rate will be deducted from the proceeds unless the coupons are accompanied by a United Kingdom affidavit of non-residence.

Full information may be obtained from *Hill Samuel & Co., Limited.*

April 3, 1980.

HILL SAMUEL & CO., LIMITED.
45 Beech Street,
London EC2P 2LX.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
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…dersigned announces that the Annu… …ort 1979 of Matsushita Electric In… …l Co., Ltd. will be available in Am… …m at:

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…rdam, March 24th, 1980.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

…rdam, March 24th, 1980.

Highlights of Commerzbank's financial year 1979.

Group assets exceed DM 100 billion. International expansion continues.

In 1979, Commerzbank's consolidated total assets grew by 13.6 per cent, topping DM 100 billion.

The financial muscle and strong market position of Germany's number three commercial bank are built on 2.5 million customers, 130,000 domestic and foreign shareholders, and a dedicated staff of some 22,000 employees.

During the year, which proved rather difficult primarily as a result of a sharply curtailed interest margin, Commerzbank continued its ongoing commitment to a diversified international clientele.

Already firmly established in Western Europe, the Bank in 1979 further expanded its overseas network. In North America, it extended its presence by opening an agency in Atlanta and a representative office in Toronto. In South East Asia, a wholly-owned subsidiary in Singapore and a branch in Hong Kong started operations.

1980 will see Commerzbank strengthening its European position even more by opening branches in Madrid and Barcelona, thus bringing the total number of its operative units in Western Europe to nine. With some 75 branches, representative offices and holdings abroad, the Bank is now present in 34 countries the world over.

Highlights from the Consolidated Annual Accounts DM billion

	1979	1978
Total Assets	100.299	88.009
Total Deposits and Borrowed Funds	95.955	84.143
Total Lending	68.093	57.627
Capital and Reserves	2.744	2.370

For further information please contact Commerzbank AG, Public Relations Dept., P.O. Box 2534, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, Tel.: (0611) 1362-1, Telex: 411246, West Germany.

COMMERZBANK

Foreign Branches and Subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Atlanta, Brussels, Chicago, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, New York, Paris, Rotterdam, Singapore, Tokyo. **Representative Offices Abroad:** Beirut, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Copenhagen, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Lima, Madrid, Manama (Bahrain), Mexico City, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Windhoek.

Europartners: Banco di Roma · Banco Hispano Americano · Commerzbank · Crédit Lyonnais

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—							
15¾	9¼	AAR	s .40	3.9 6	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
5⅝	3¼	AAV	.28	5.7 4	19	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9¾	6⅛	APS	.48	6.9 5	25	7	7	7	
3⅜	1⅝	ATI		163	16	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
15	4½	AZL		16	103	9½	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	6.5	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	AcmePr			1	1½	1½	1½	
17	10⅜	AcmeU	.34	3.0 10	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Action		10	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅜	ActonCp	.30b	2.8 8	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¾
15⅞	6⅞	AdmRes	n	11	22	9¼	9	9	— ⅝
23⅝	13⅛	AdmRus	s.12	.7 15	26	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
56	22¾	AdobeO	.20	.4 29	44	46⅛	44⅞	45⅜	+2¼
2⅝	1⅛	AegisCp		6	51	1⅝	1½	1½	
27⅜	16¼	AeroFlo	.50	2.7 4	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
8¼	2⅛	Aeronca		21	5	4⅝	5		
19⅜	14½	AffilPub	s.64	3.8 7	5	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	AfterSix	.08i	12	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9½	4⅛	AirExpr	n	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3½	AlaskAir	.30r	7.7 5	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5	2⅜	Albaw	.10e	3.1 7	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16½	6⅞	Alcolac	.20	2.1 8	44	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
15⅞	10⅜	Alphal	s	15	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
17	8½	Altamil	.32	2.5 5	54	12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
1½	⅜	Altec		17	⅜	1	1		
45	32½	Alcoa	pf3.75	12.	z300	32½	d31½	32½	—1
44⅜	15⅝	Amdhl	.40	1.9 21	403	22¼	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
12⅜	7⅛	AmAgro	s.20	2.2 11	17	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
46⅞	20½	AmBrd	wt		6	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ½
12½	7⅝	ABusPd	.44	5.0 5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3	1⅜	AmCapCp			7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16⅝	9⅝	AContrl	.60	4.9 5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	AIsraeli	s	1	48	2⅛	2	2	
19⅞	7⅜	AMzeA	.48	3.5 9	34	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
19	7⅜	AMzeB	.48	3.8 8	36	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
77¼	15⅝	AmMfg	.62c	2	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
12⅜	4½	AMdBld	s	16	31	5	4⅜	5	
18⅝	8⅜	AMotin	.36	2.4 6	54	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
48¼	28½	AmPetf	2.50	7.3 4	46	34¼	33	34¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	AmPlan	Cp	3	3	1⅛d	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	APrecs	.40	4.4 6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	AScIE		12	7⅛	7½	7⅛		+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	AmSeal	.40	3.6	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
10	5½	AmTec	.64	9.8 5	21	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ½
16½	9⅜	AndrJcb	n	14	78	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ¾
9	3⅝	Andrea	.40	8.0 10	1	5	5	5	
25⅝	14¼	AngloC	.21e	1.1 9	176	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
12⅜	6½	Anthony	.44b	6.5 3	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅝	6¼	ApIDta	.16	1.9 23	23	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅛	1½	ApldDev		447	2⅞	2	2⅜		+ ⅜
58	24	AquiCd	g.47		29	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
5	2	Armatrn		3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		— ⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Arundel	.10e	2.0 13	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅝	13½	Asamer	g.40		56	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	1½	AskinSvc			13	2½	2¼	2⅜	
20½	8⅞	Astrex		8	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	Atalnta		9	9	8½	8⅜	8½	
1⅜	⅜	Atco Ind			14	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
9½	2⅞	AtlsCM	.16e	4.0 8	716	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅞	AtlasCp	wt		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	18½	Augat	s .40	1.5 14	81	26⅛	25⅜	26	+ ½
8⅛	1⅜	AutoTrn			77	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
54⅜	37⅝	AutoSw	1.40	3.1 12	9	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+1
13⅞	5	AVEMC	.50	5.5 7	7	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	15¼	Avondi	1.20	7.9 7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
		—B—B—B—							
6	3⅜	Baker	.20	5.0	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.6	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
25¾	17½	BanFd	1.72e	8.7	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅜	Bangor	wt		44	15-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Banistr	g		127	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	4¼	BarnesE		10	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24⅝	8⅞	Barnwl	.20	1.7 14	12	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅛	BarryR	s.16	2.5 12	91	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	BarthS			22	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bartons			5	2⅞	2½	2½	
19⅞	3⅜	BaruchF		21	154	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	BasRsNY	n	17	122	4⅞	4½	4½	
2⅞	1⅞	BelscIR		26	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28¾	15⅞	BnlStA	s.40	2.0 5	10	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17	BnlStB	s.40	2.0 5	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	7½	BergnB	.32	2.8 7	97	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
25	14⅞	BrgB	pf1.15	6.1	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅜	BernzO		20	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
13¾	5⅜	Beverly	.24	2.7 10	44	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12½	5⅜	BicPen	.48	5.6 6	x57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Bickfrd	.05e	3.1 9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	6⅜	BigV Sup	.30	4.5 4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5½	2½	BillyKid	n	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	14	BinkMf	1.20	8.0 5	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
13¼	12	BioRad B	n	8	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
18	12	BioRad A		8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅜	BodinAp			6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21⅛	11⅜	BoltBer	.40	2.6 13	4	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
56	20⅝	BowVall	9.10		725	39	37⅞	38¼	+2⅞
7⅞	2⅜	Bowmar		42	92	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27	17⅝	Bowne	.60b	2.7 5	25	22⅛	21⅞	22	
14⅜	7½	BradldN	.26	2.8 7	57	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅛	Branch	.20	5.7 5	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Braniff	wt		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Brascan	1.20	5.5 78	71	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
16	8⅞	Breeze	.751	7.5 4	9	10	10	10	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	BraDorl	.20	5.2 8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27¾	10½	BrooksP	s.40	2.2 8	9	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	2⅜	BrownCo	wt		7	14	14	14	— ⅛
40	30	BrnFA	1.24	3.8 9	6	33	32⅛	33	+1
43⅛	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.4 10	90	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
4½	3⅛	BrnF	pf .40	10.	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Bulldex		4	8	3⅛d	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Burgess		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
23⅛	9⅝	Burnsin	.60	3.5 6	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		—C—C—C—							
31½	12⅝	CK Pet	.16	.8 28	228	21½	20⅝	21¼	+1¼
11¾	5½	CDI		3	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	4½	CHB Fd	.57b	12. 6	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.5 5	15	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	CRS	.36	2.4 4	8	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
27½	16⅜	CSE	1.40b	8.1 5	10	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ½
8⅛	3⅜	CapleA		21	75	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
25	17	Coldor	s .50	2.6 8	48	19⅝	18⅞	19	
56½	31	CalPIC	2	6.1 5	16	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+1¼
39½	17⅞	Camco	.30	1.1 10	7	28⅞	28	28½	— ⅜
8¼	3½	Campnll	n	2	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅜	5⅛	CmpChb	g		46	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅞	11⅛	CdnHmst	g		202	19	17½	18¼	— ¼
22¼	8⅝	CdMarc	9.46		129	15⅞	15	15⅛	+ ¼
4½	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	6.2 8	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Caressa	.05e	2.0 50	23	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	CareEn	s1.20	7.0 2	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
6½	2⅜	CarrolDv	.05e	1.5 6	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.5 4	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	17¼	CasPd	1.60a	9.0	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
15	9⅛	Cavitrn	.12e	.9 16	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	CentSe	.70e	11.	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	14½	Cenvill	1.40	6.3 5	51	22½	21	22¼	+1¼
7⅜	4⅞	Cetec	.12	2.3 8	34	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅜	ChadAM	.60	10. 5	2	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
2	1	ChampHo			143	1⅛	1	1⅛	
19	16¼	ChrtMd	s	10	35	u21	19¾	21	+2⅛
7	5	ChrtM	pf.75	15.	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11	7⅛	Chmpist	.28	3.3 7	15	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
39	15⅞	ChiefDv	g3		285	24⅛	23⅜	24½	+2⅜
14	6⅞	ChildWid		4	41	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅜	ChilmCp	.30	6.0 5	7	5	5	5	
13⅞	9⅛	CircleK	s.48	7.0 6	43	10	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	Citation	.34	5.9 6	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅝	19	CtBkNJ	2	11. 3	11	19⅛	19	19	
7⅜	3⅛	Clabir	.18b	4.2 6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Clarmt	.58e	4.5	3	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	ClarkC	.34e	7.4 4	3	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Clarostat		11	10	18⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	13⅜	Clausng	s1.08	4.5 10	4	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Clopay	.16	2.5 40	2	6½d	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
8	3⅜	Cohu	.16e	3.2 7	6	5	5	5	+ ⅛
20	13⅜	Colemn	1	6.4 6	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
22⅞	3	ColCmI			63	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	11½	Colwell	.60	2.4 27	5	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
71¾	29	Cominc	s4.40		188	49⅞	48⅛	49⅞	+ ¼
25½	15⅛	ComAll	.50	2.9 6	24	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ComA	pf1.40	15.	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
39	15⅞	ComMil	.60b	2.2 4	59	27⅛	25⅞	27¼	+1½
37½	22⅜	Comdisf	s	10	392	28⅞	25⅞	28	+1⅜
3⅛	1⅜	ComdrCp			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Compo	.20	4.2 5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	CompuD		5	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Compinv		3	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Condec	.331	2.4 8	19	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	6⅛	ConrHm	1.53t	20. 3	12	7½	7½	7½	
35⅞	23⅜	Conrock	1a	3.7 5	25	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+2⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.2 4	48	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
28⅞	9⅞	ConsOG		44	127	19⅝	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	8⅜	ConsRef	.80	6.3 8	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3⅛	ContMtl		5	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Cookin	.20e	2.7 6	25	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
43⅝	21⅞	CoreLb	.28	.8 25	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅛	Cornlius	.80	4.3 8	36	18⅛	17⅛	18½	+1¼
4⅞	2	CrestFd		6	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	9⅞	CrestO	s.20	1.5 20	35	14	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅞	21⅜	Crompt	1.80	7.1 3	11	25⅛	24⅞	25⅜	+1
36⅞	25⅜	CrossAT	1.40	4.5 9	18	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+1½
10⅝	7¼	CrawlM	.50a	5.6 2	3	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
58½	17⅞	CwnCP	s.80a	3.0 2	230	26⅝	24⅛	26¼	
48½	16¼	CwnCP B	n.80a	3.5 2	67	23½	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
8½	5⅜	Crownin	s.28	4.7 3	1	6	6	6	
23⅛	12⅜	CrulcR	.36	1.9 24	99	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+1⅛
34⅝	21⅜	CrystlO	s.50	1.7 24	54	29	27⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
26	13⅜	CubicCp	.40	3.9 6	87	15⅛	14½	15¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅜	Curtice	1.10b	5.7 5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	Cyprus			42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Cyprus	pf1.70	15.	5	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
		—D—D—D—							
5½	4	DCL		24	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	1½	DWG	.29t	14. 3	80	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅞	2	DamonC		15	1	2	2	2	
25½	8⅞	Damson			250	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	5⅜	DataAc	n.73t	7.2 8	43	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	11⅜	Datapd	.30	2.4 10	604	13⅜	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	11⅞	DayMn	.75e	3.1 7	224	24½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
35	20⅜	DelhlO	s.18	.4 52	907	26½	24⅜	26	+1⅜
26⅞	19⅜	Depositr	1.60	8.0 4	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	DesgnJw		38	20	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	DevCpA		2	4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	14½	DevonGp	s	4	z750	21⅜	20½	20½	—1⅛
15⅞	4⅜	Digicon		22	65	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	Dillard	.40	3.3 4	4	12⅝	d12¼	12¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes			4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	1½	DisFab		12	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Dixico	n.30	7.7 5	29	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	29	DomeP	g s		705	54¾	53¼	54⅛	+ ⅞
26½	19	Domtr	g 2		8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
38⅝	17½	DorcGs	n.20	.8 8	222	25⅛	25	25⅛	
12½	5½	Downey	s.28	4.9 3	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	14¼	DrexUt	1.68	11.	10	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
21⅞	8¼	DrivHarr		4	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	DrFair	.40	5.5 74	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	7.6 7	67	1⅛	1⅛	13-16	— ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	DplxPd	1	4.3 4	9	23⅞	23	23	
11½	11½	Duplx	wt		1	u11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9	DurTst	.40a	3.9 10	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Dynlctn	.08e	.7 19	212	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10½	Dyneer	.54	5.0 5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		—E—E—E—							
5⅛	3⅛	EAC	.30	7.0 4	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
19	10	EECO	.36	2.3 9	12	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
42½	16⅛	EarthRes	1.50	5.6 7	160	28	25⅞	27	+1½
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos			38	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
26	12⅛	EDO	s .48	2.2 11	71	18⅛	17	18⅛	+1⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren			71	11⅛	11	11⅛	+1⅛
29½	16⅛	Electrog	1	4.0 8	5	25½	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40	7.6 5	x6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	7	Elsinor	n	13	131	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8	5⅛	EmpCaro	n.50	8.3 3	25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	EnvyRs	.24b	1.8 17	12	13⅛	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	EsqRd	.45e	4.1 5	4	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅛
7⅛	4	EtzLav	.21e	4.8 3	45	4⅛	d 3⅜	4⅜	
13½	9⅛	EvansAr	s.40b	4.0 6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Execvle		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		—F—F—F—							
14⅜	8	Fabind	.40	4.0 3	21	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob			6	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
8⅜	2⅜	FalrmC		28	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8¼	FavDrg	.24b	2.8 6	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	FdMrl	wt		15	1	1	1	
21	13⅛	FedRt	1.56	8.8 21	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11	4⅛	FedRes		19	93	6⅛	5⅞		
76⅜	27⅛	Felmnt	.30	.6 18	30	48½	47⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
20½	13⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.4 7	28	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	7	FICone	1a	15. 5	7	7	d 6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅞	FrSLSh	1b	7.3 4	17	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	+1
4⅞	2⅜	Fstmrk		3	3	3	3	3	
31⅛	7⅜	FischrP	.53t	7.0	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22½	17	FitchGE	2.60	13. 5	1	20	20	20	
9⅛	3⅜	Flagg			1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30	17⅜	FlghtSf	s.14	.6 19	113	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	FloCap		71	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	FloRck	.24	3.0 3	46	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	12⅛	FlowGen		21	49	33⅛	23⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Flowers	.48	4.7 6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26½	15⅛	FlukeJ		13	142	21⅛	20⅛	21	
7⅛	3⅛	Foodrm		6	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	7	FooteM	.20e	2.6 9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
62	38	FordCan	g	34	z100	41½	40	41½	+2½
19½	11⅛	ForestC	.10	.8 8	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	5⅛	ForestLab		16	19	18½	17⅛	18½	+ ⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Francna	g		28	12½	12	12	
21½	7	FrankRt	.12e	.7 22	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Franks	.36	5.1 4	25	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	FriendFr			12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	4⅛	Friona	.40	8.2 2	19	5	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	FrontlA	.20b	2.4 3	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	FrontlA	wt		83	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		—G—G—G—							
4⅛	1⅛	GIExpl		9	43	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
6½	2	GIT			3	3	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	GRI			93	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	GTI	.03e	1.0 6	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Galaxy		4	10	3	3	3	
11⅛	7	Garan	.80	10. 4	12	8	8	8	— ⅛
2	⅛	Garland		6	3	2½	2½	2½	
38⅛	13½	GatLiet	.48b	1.6 12	93	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gavird	.05e	2.7 3	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
20⅛	12	GelmSc	s	13	40	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GnEmp	.40	8.4 4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	GnHous		6	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Genisco		23	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21	Gerber	s 1	17	50	28	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GlantF	1.36	7.1 4	6	14	13⅛	13⅛	
21	8⅛	GntYel	g.60		82	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
32⅛	6⅛	Glasrock	.10	.4 41	115	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Glatfltr	1.60	6.8 5	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35½	19½	Glnmr	.88b	3.4 7	103	26	24⅛	26	+1
10⅛	8	Glasser	.44	5.2 5		8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	2⅛	Gldblatt			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅛	12½	GldNugt		33	579	21	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GoldWH	.64	6.6 6	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	⅛	Goldfield			490	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	GoodLS		2	1	1	1		
28⅛	19⅛	GormR	1.32	5.9 7	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GouldT	1.36e	11. 4	1	12½	12½	12½	
14	8⅛	GrandAu	.36	3.4 4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	GrndCtl	.25	4.2 9	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
24⅛	6⅛	GtBasinP			645	15⅛	14½	15	+ ⅛
46	28	GrLkCh	.36	.9 16	47	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greenmn		11	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	GREIT	.40	4.0 18	91	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
29	19	GrossT	1.44	6.9 6	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	GuarBk	n	7	18	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Gulfrd	s.52	3.2 3	36	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
168½	39⅛	GifCan	g1.40		637	111⅛	108½	109⅛	+2⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Gullstrm		5	60	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
		—H—H—H—							
7⅛	3⅛	Hampln	.45t	13. 3	14	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ½
15⅛	10½	Hanfrd	.88	7.5 3	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9½	4½	HanSqRt		62	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	Harind	s.60	3.2 11	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
7½	2⅛	Harvey		7	13	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Hasbro		3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Hasting	.60	6.2 5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7	3½	HawaiA			9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	5	HlthCh	s	39	73	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
10⅛	7	HeinWr	.40a	5.6 5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Helnick	.10	1.7 9	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	HeltmMtg			25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6	HiGinc	.12r	1.7 6	17	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	HillrAy		11	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	7	Hlotrnic	.20	1.2 12	7	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Holman	.20	7.4 11	1	2⅛d	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	HollyCp		10	91	11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Hormel	s.84	5.0 5	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19	7⅛	HornH	s	22	150	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17½	Hotel	2.10e	11. 8	431	19	17	19	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	HousRon	.60	9.4 4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	HouOM	.80	3.9 10	519	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
24	17⅛	HouO	pf1.67	8.2	51	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25½	15½	Howel	s .40	1.6 5	66	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ½
13⅛	3⅛	Howell	.10e	2.5 67	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	HowelIPt	n		82	15⅛	14⅛	15	
35⅛	24½	HubellB	1.70	6.7 6	16	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	Hubel	pf2.06	11.	18	20	d19	19½	—1⅛
31⅛	12½	HuckMf	.40	1.7 8	7	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ½
133⅛	48⅛	HudBO	g2.30		37	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	HunH	.20	3.6 6	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
91⅛	44	HuskyO	g 1		21	65	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
		—I—I—I—							
9⅛	4⅛	ICH	.20	3.6 4	9	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
17½	8⅛	ICM	1.25e	9.8 11	14	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	IFS Ind	.18	4.1 3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17	10	IMC	.28	2.7 4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11½	8	IRT Pr	.90	9.7 7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Implnd	s	2	62	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
50½	23½	ImpOil	g1.40		403	34⅛	34½	34½	—
41½	28½	InPL	pf 4	14.	z50	29	29	29	
33⅛	18⅛	Instron	.40	1.6 6	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
1½	⅛	InstrSys		11	565	15-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
14⅛	7⅛	InsSy	pf.25t	2.9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—
17⅛	6⅛	IntegRes		6	83	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	7⅛	IntCtyGs	g.32		500	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	IntBaknt		7	64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls	n	7	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅛	⅛	IntFdSvc			5	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
7⅛	4⅛	IntProt	.30	6.5 3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	IntSeaw	.37e	8.0 7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅛	IntStrtch		14	26	1	1	1	
4⅛	1⅛	InvestFlo			31	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Ionics		10	3	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅛
26⅛	9	IroqBrd	.36	3.1 11	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Irvinind	.16		3 1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		—J—J—J—							
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	9.1 5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	3⅛	Jensen	1.50t	38. 3	8	4	4		
6⅛	2	Jetero	.10e	2.4 7	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Jetronic		5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	JohnPd	.34	9.4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	6⅛	JuniperP		19	82	14	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
		—K—K—K—							
9	5	KTelin	.40	7.3 9	22	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Kalistad	n	14	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
45½	31⅛	KnGs	pf4.50	15.	z228	31½	d30⅛	31	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	KapokT		13	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	KayCp	.75b	4.8 6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	10⅛	KenaiCo		18	70	21⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Kenwin	.80a	7.6 5	7	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ketchm	.171	4.3 13	1	4	4	4	
6⅛	3⅛	Key Co	.30	5.9 3	3	5⅛	5½	5½	
25	8⅛	Key Ph	n.03b	.2 65	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Kidde	wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2	KinArk		7	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
32⅛	16⅛	KingRad	.40	1.9 6	47	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ½
77⅛	21⅛	KirbyEx		12	44	66	62½	64⅛	+1⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Knogo	n	15	16	24	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	KuhnStr		5	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		—L—L—L—							
5⅛	2⅛	LSB	.23t	7.7 6	1	3	3	3	
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	2.7 14	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LaPnt		9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	2 9-16	LakeSh	g		67	6	5⅛	5⅛	
19	6½	Landmk		99	18	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
18⅛	10⅛	LazKap	n.40	3.3 6	22	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LeePh		21	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	12	LehighP		4	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	LeisureT		3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	7⅛	Lightolr	.30	3.6 3	45	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	LilliAnn	.24	2.3 13	2	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	LincAm		9	57	8	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Lodge	.12e	3.4 10	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	6.2 8	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	14⅛	LoewT	wt		236	37⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+2⅛
22⅛	11½	Logicon		9	19	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	LaGen	s.55b	4.3 7	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
11⅛	4⅛	LundyEl		17	12	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Lydall	.70	10. 5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6	3⅛	LynchCo		3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lynnwear			45	1⅛	d 1	1	— ⅛
		—M—M—M—							
6½	3⅛	MPO		5	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Macks	.20	4.0 4	22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod		46	97	3	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	MonrC	s.50	4.4 9	22	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda		8	184	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16½	Marm	pf2.25	13.	24	18	17⅛	18	
15⅛	5⅛	Marshin	.66t	5.8 15	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	MortPr	.40	5.4 10	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	5⅛	Masind			50	7½	5⅛	7⅛	+1½
29	17⅛	MtlRsh	.12	.4 15	723	21⅞	20⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
27	9⅛	Matrix		19	11	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MaolTec	.14	3.3 8	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	McCro	wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
15⅛	5½	McCulO		5	345	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	McKeon		2	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20½	12⅛	Means	1.32	8.9 5	23	15	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	Measrx	.54	6.4 4	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	MedlaG	.84	3.6 7	24	23⅛	d21½	23⅛	+ ⅛
13	11⅛	Memcrn	s.24	2.1 5	29	11⅛	d11½	11⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4½	Megoint	.20	4.2 1	10	4⅛	d 4⅛	4½	
15⅛	9⅛	MEMCo	1	9.4 5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6	MercSL	.50b	7.8 3	41	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	MetPro	1.32	13. 8	24	10	9⅛	10	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Metex	.40	4.3 6	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Metmth	.52	1.9 12	59	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Metrocar		21	1	4½	4½	4½	
4	1⅛	MichGen		6	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	MchSup	.40	3.5 5	41	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Micklbry	.16	2.8 3	6	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MidlCo	.38	3.5 7	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	MidlGls	.40b	5.5 10	11	7½d	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
92	63	MloP	pf8.98	15.	z10	61	d61	61	—2
8	3⅛	MissnIT		2	19	4	4	4	
51	26	MitchIE	s.20	.4 21	328	45⅛	42½	45⅛	+3
24½	13⅛	MiteCo	.60	3.5 6	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Moog	.40b	2.3 7	52	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	MoloGl	.97e	11. 11	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7	3⅛	MorlnSh	.23t	8.3 3	3	3⅛d	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	21	MtVMt	1.20a	4.7 4	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Movielab	.32t	7.5 4	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		—N—N—N—							
19	12⅛	NFC	.20	1.3 15	50	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Narda	.24	2.3 8	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	NCnvSt	n.60	4.7 8	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	NatEdu	1.05t	11. 5	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅛	15½	NtGsO	n	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	NtHIIE		7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	1⅛	NKinney			97	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NtPatent			63	7	6⅛	7	
8⅛	5	NtSecR	.40e	9.1 6	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	NelsLB	.72t	11. 6	102	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	NHamp	.80a	3.5 6	14	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nidria	.06e	3.7 8	15	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	NMxAr	.30e	1.3 44	31	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	NPInRt	.91	11. 9	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NProc	.40	10. 6	45	6	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	18	NYTim	.90	4.6 6	43	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	NewbE	.30	6.0	20	6	5	5	
18⅛	10⅛	Newcor	.66	4.9 5	10	13½	13½	13½	
11-16	⅛	Newcrp	wt		30	7-16	7-16	7-16	
30⅛	17	NiagFSv	.94	5.2 4	34	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Nichols	.05r	1.5 3	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Noelind			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	Nolex		16	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	9⅛	Norin	.40	2.2 10	12	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Norl	pf 1.50	11.	2	13	12⅛	13	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	Nortek	.08	1.5 4	32	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15½	NoARay	.24	1.2 8	18	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
14½	7½	NoCdO	g	21	83	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	NoestBk	1.08	12. 4	2	9	d 9	9	— ⅛
44⅛	29	NIPS	pf4.25	14.	z100	31	31	31	+1⅛
19⅛	7½	NucIDta		6	13	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
46	21⅛	Numac	g.20		164	27⅛	26	27⅛	
		—O—O—O—							
12⅛	3⅛	OEA	.20e	2.5 11	8	8	7⅛	8	
18⅛	10⅛	Oakwd	.12b	.9 5	12	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	OhSealy	s.72	8.5 6	1	8½	8½	8½	
10	7⅛	Ollind	.40e	4.9 4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
75⅛	31⅛	OOklep	.31e	.8 11	z500	41	39⅛	41	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	OrlaleH	1a	9.9 2	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ormand		8	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Orrox	n	4	238	4⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1
7⅛	3	OxfordFi		2	17	4	4	4	
7⅛	3⅛	OzarkA			35	4	d 3⅛	4	
		—P—Q—							
2⅛	⅛	PF Ind			128	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	⅛	PNBMI	wt		29	11-16	9-16	9-16	—
16⅛	10½	PGEpfA	1.50	13.	24	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	PGEpfB	1.37	14.	2	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PGEpfD	1.25	14.	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	PGEpfE	1.25	13.	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+1
27½	17⅛	PGEpfW	2.57	14.	9	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	PGEpfV	2.32	15.	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	16⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	14.	32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	PGEpfS	2.62	15.	15	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7	PGEpfH	1.12	13.	55	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+1
25⅛	15½	PGEpfR	2.37	14.	51	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	PGEpfO	2.	14.	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	PGEpfM	1.96	14.	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15	PGEpfL	2.25	14.	5	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	14.	10	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1
46⅛	31	PacLt	pf4.50	14.	z80	33	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
27	17⅛	PacTrst	1.20	5.9 10	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
31⅛	12	PageP	g n		136	18½	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
36⅛	26	PallCp	s .44	1.4 17	48	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	PalomrF		5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pantast	.30	10. 16	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	18⅛	Paradyn	s	24	271	u24⅛	21⅛	24	+2⅛
6⅛	3⅛	ParaPk		15	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	13	ParkCh	.40a	4.4 4	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	ParkEl		10	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	22	Parsons	s 1	3.2 10	48	31	30	31	+ ⅛
14	9	Patogen	.50t	5.1 4	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	PearTo	.40	4.6 6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2	11-16	PenDix	wt		39	⅛	13-16	13-16	
26⅛	11	PenEM	.80a	4.3 6	48	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅛	PenTr	1.20	9.4 4	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PECo	.73t	27. 55	110	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17⅛	PenRE	1.90	9.8 9	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenobS	.28	5.5 4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	8⅛	Penril	n .15	1.6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	1	Pentron		7	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	25⅛	PepBoys	1b	3.7 5	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12⅛	PepCom	.80	6.0 5	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Perini	.40	2.9 8	15	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	9⅛	PerryDr	n.28	2.8	10	u10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	PetLew	s2.16t	13. 11	246	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
22⅛	10	PetLe	pf1.45	15.	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	PhilLD	.52t	6.9 3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2	Phoenix		49	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	PicklPay	.32	4.3 5	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	2⅛	PionrSys		7	31	6	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PlasTx	.20t		4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PitWVa	.36a	12. 6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
44⅛	30⅛	PitDM	1.60	4.3 4	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	27	Pittway	1.45	4.0 5	32	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Pizzaln		7	42	4⅛	4⅛		
12⅛	6⅛	Plantind		29	113	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9½	6⅛	PlyGm	.40	5.5 5	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	PneaSc	1a	4.7 10	z100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Poleron			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24	14⅛	PostCo	.50	3.4 7	9	14⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	PrairleO	g		46	21	19⅛	21	+2⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	8.5 6	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
29	23⅛	PrtL	pf 2.25	8.7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	7.1 5	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27	16⅛	PresRic	1.48	8.3 6	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	PresRtA	.25e	1.7 2	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	2	PresRtB	.25e	1.8 2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	ProvGas	1	11.	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	3	PrudBld	.24	7.7	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
43⅛	28⅛	PSCol	pf4.25	14.	z75	31	30⅛	30⅛	+1
11⅛	9	PulteH	.32	2.8 3	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PuntoG		4	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Punta	pf1.18	13.	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	6	Qualing	a.50	7.5 2	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		—R—R—R—							
9	2⅛	REDM		8	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3	2⅛	RET		17	4	2⅛	2⅛		
46⅛	37⅛	RET	pf 4.38	12.	2	38⅛	38	38	— ½
21⅛	18	RHMed	.20e	1.4 7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.1 10	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5	Ragan	.15e	2.4 7	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	13⅛	Rnch	s .25	1.3 14	76	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	RansrO	s	5	302	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	21½	Ranstrg	s1	4.1 6	58	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	RapAm	wt		117	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	2	RathP		11	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Raylod	.44	2.3 14	15	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17	REIav	2	9.1 10	59	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	RlincT	1.10e	18.	3	6	6		
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	ReevesT	.90c		121	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	RefoTr	.32	4.2 3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	8½	RegalB	.72	4.7 5	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	RepGyp	s.24	4.7 3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	6.1 5	4	41	40⅛	41	+ ⅛
19⅛	15⅛	RNY	pf 2.12	14.	1	15⅛	d15	15	— ⅛
28	11⅛	ResCot	.32	2.3 13	51	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A		4	1228	27⅛	25⅛	27	+1⅛
17⅛	7½	Resrt	wt		112	12⅛	12	12	+1⅛
77	29	Resrt B		5	z1200	36⅛	33⅛	35⅛	+2⅛
4⅛	2	RestAsc		5	44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	5½	RexNore		8	21	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	14⅛	RioIOil	n	17	67	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	3.4 3	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33	21⅛	RioAlg	g1.50		13	24	24	24	— ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Rotnich			56	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Roblin	.12	1.7 43	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Rockway	1b	8.1 5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17	Rogers	s.12	.4 12	174	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Rosmr		15	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	RoyPalm			13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Rusco		59	2	1⅛	1⅛		
5⅛	1⅛	RBW Cp			21	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	10	Russell	.56	4.9 24	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		—S—S—S—							
6⅛	3½	SFM	.24	4.6 200	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
9⅛	4	SSP			15	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Salem	.40a	2.9 8	20	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
		SCarlo	.07r	2.1	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	15	SDgo	pf2.47	15.	7	14	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	SDgo	pf2.68	16.	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	SFRE	1.76	8.4 13	11	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
3	⅛	SFRE	wt		15	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
22⅛	17	SanJW	1.75	10. 4	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7	3	Sargent	n	78	19	3⅛	3½	3½	
9⅛	7	SoundrL	s.30	3.4 7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	ScheibE		4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Schnult	1a	5.2 4	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17½	2⅛	Schiller		8	3	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Schrodr		7	35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
93½	24½	ScurryR	g	13	z1050	72	71	71	+2
17⅛	7⅛	Sealctre	.94t	6.9 6	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport			10	15-16	⅛	⅛	+1-16
7	3⅛	Searsind		5	58	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	SecCap		9	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	18⅛	SelsDel	s	15	60	14½	13⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Selas	.40	6.5 6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	SelleAsc		3	5	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13	5⅛	Semtch	.34b	4.8 13	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Srvlsco	.40	7.0 4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Servo		12	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ShoerS	.60e	11. 4	22	5⅛	5½	5½	
11⅝	5	Sharon	s.30b	5.7 7	152	6	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
6	4⅛	Shawin	.40	8.4 6	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Shelfrk		4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Shopwell	.10e	2.7 6	7	3⅞d	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	15¼	Showbt	1	6.5 5	28	15⅝	d15½	15¼	+ ¼
20¼	14⅛	Sierron	s.30	2.0 12	4	15¼	15⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	6¼	Sifco	.32	3.2 9	20	9⅞	9¼	12⅜	— ½
20½	10¼	Sigma	.40	3.3 6	7	12½	12⅛	6	
9¼	5½	Sikes A	.40a	6.7 3	6	4	5⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Silvercr		14		4⅜	4¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5	3	SimcoS	.25b	7.7 6	3	3¼	3⅛	5	+ ¼
8⅝	3	Soltron		11	127	5¼	4¾	8¼	
11⅝	6⅛	SCEd	pf1.02	12.	5	8¾	8¼	8	— ⅛
12¼	7½	SCEd	pf1.06	13.	2	8	8	7¾	— ¼
13	7¼	SCEd	pf1.08	14.	12	8	7⅞	8¼	— ¾
13⅝	8	SCEd	pf1.19	14.	14	8½	8¼	20½	+ ½
29	20	SCEd	pf2.48	12.	z1850	20½	d19½	17½	+ ⅞
19⅞	15⅝	SCEd	pf1.30	7.4	20	17½	16¾	74	—5¼
93	79	SCEd	pf8.54	12.	5	74	d74	16¾	— ⅛
25¾	15⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	14.	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	+1
24⅝	15⅝	SCEd	pf2.21	13.	42	16⅝	16⅜	52	—2
85⅝	54	SCEd	pf7.58	15.	3	52	d52	6¾	
9⅞	6¾	SwFlBk	.40	5.9 4	43	6¾	6¾	10½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	SpeclfyR		5	1	10½	10½	7⅞	— ⅛
15	6¼	Spectar	.42e	5.8 6	18	7⅞	7⅞	5¼	
8¼	3⅝	Spectro	.19t	3.6	6	5¼	5¼	3	
6⅛	2½	SpedOP	.20r	6.7 6	7	3	3	5½	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Spencer	.28	3.6 9	34	5⅝	5⅜	21⅞	— ¼
27½	22⅞	StdAlle	1	4.6 4	1	21⅞	d21⅞	13⅞	
26	9½	StdMetl		16	14	13⅞	13⅞	11⅞	
25⅞	12	StProd	1	8.5 12	x2	12	d11¾	23	— ⅛
33	23⅜	StdShr	2.14t	9.3 4	35	23⅜	d23	5⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	3.9 8	16	5¼	5⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅝	StanAv	.50r	4.3 6	4	11¾	11⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	20	4⅛	4⅛	12¾	
15⅝	11½	StarSup	s.80	6.5 3	1	12¾	12¾	1¼	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			47	1¼	1¼	2¾	— ⅛
9⅝	2½	StarrtHo		3	1	2⅞	2¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	6½	Steelmt	.28	3.6 7	38	7⅞	7⅞	20⅞	
23½	17¼	SteenCh	.92	4.4 7	5	20⅞	20⅞	1¼	
2¼	1	SterlEl		7	41	1⅜	1¼	19⅜	— ⅛
28½	10⅝	StrutW	.30b	1.5 22	3	19⅝	19⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
3½	2½	SueAnn	.24	8.7 5	7	2¾	2⅝	3¼	
5⅛	3¼	SunClvl	.25	7.7 5	2	3¼	3¼	11½	— ¼
17⅝	8⅝	Sunair	.60a	5.2 6	24	11⅝	11½	69⅞	+ ⅞
96¼	23	Sundnc	.16b	.2	438	71⅝	67⅞	7¾	
10	7¾	SunJr	s .40	5.2 5	1	7¾	7¾	13⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	10¼	SupFds	.40b	2.9 7	6	13⅞	13⅞	3⅞	
12¼	3½	Supind	s.25	6.5 2	24	4	3⅞	8½	+ ¼
11⅛	6½	SupSurg	.36	4.2 6	31	8½	8¼	43⅞	+ ⅞
54¼	29⅞	Supron	s .24	.6 26	47	44	42⅝	3	+ ⅛
7	2½	Susqueh		9	14	3	7⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
10¼	6¼	Susqh	pf 1	15.	2	6⅞	6⅞	8½	+ ½
10⅝	4⅝	Synloy	.32b	3.9 9	11	8½	7⅞	36¾	+ ⅝
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex	1.30	3.5 10	196	37	35⅞	20⅞	— ¼
25½	18⅝	Sysco	s .52	2.5 7	13	20⅞	20⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
22⅞	10⅝	SystEng		11	60	15¼	14⅜	5	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	SysPln	.24	4.8 4	4	5⅛	5		
		—T—T—T—							
9⅛	3⅜	TEC	.08	2.2 4	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	1⅞	TFI		4	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
22⅝	12⅞	TabPd	.20	1.2 4	11	16¾	16½	16¾	
14	8	TandB	.40	3.9 5	19	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	Tasnet	.20b	4.8 4	6	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	9½	Tasty	1.20b	12.	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	TechSym		9	26	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		8	68	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¼	TechTp			12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol	.28	4.6 9	22	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
54¼	27½	TelonR		44	2	49¾	49½	49¾	— ¼
35⅝	18⅝	Telflex	.50	2.0 10	31	26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ½
22¼	9⅜	Telscl		9	43	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½
7¼	3⅝	Tenney	s	8	4	4½	4½	4½	
10⅜	5⅝	TerraC		38	52	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
13½	5¼	TetraT			2	8½	8¼	8½	— ½
13⅜	6⅝	TexiAir	.16	2.0 1	79	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
50⅜	35	TxPL	pf4.56	13.	z375	36	35	35	—1
2⅜	⅜	ThorCp			30	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thortor	.08e	2.3	1	3½	3½	3½	
27⅝	17¼	Thrifm	1.40	4.6 3	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
7⅞	3	Tidwell		5	139	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅞
8⅝	4⅝	TobkHz	n.25	4.2 5	93	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
108	65	TolEdpf	10	15.	z50	66	66	66	
8½	3	TonpaG			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅛	TollPet	g.32	12	98	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ½
21⅛	10⅞	TolPet	wt		68	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ½
3⅞	2¼	TownCtry		6	14	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22⅞	12⅞	Towner	s	44	25	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Trafler	.12	3.8 12	23	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4⅝	TransLux	.10e	2.0 5	47	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
17⅝	8¼	TranOil	.05e	.5	19	10	9⅞	10	
8½	5¼	Tradewy	.28	4.8 7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13	7¾	TriSM	.80	10. 3	5	8	8	8	
15⅝	8½	TriaCo	.20	2.1 63	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	8½	TriOil		315	727	15⅝	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
47⅞	21	TriOil	pf1.96	7.7	18	26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
10⅝	5⅝	TubeMx	s	13	728	8⅜	7¼	8⅛	+1
31	26	TurnrC	2.20	8.4 5	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
		—U—U—U—							
7⅛	3½	UNA	.28	6.4 3	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	5⅛	URS	.40	4.4 8	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Unimax		4	51	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
23⅝	12½	UAirPd	.68	4.2 11	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
5⅝	5⅛	UnAsbst			74	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	10	UnCosF	.72	6.6 5	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	UnFoods	.15e	9.2 20	36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	UNatCo		30	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅝	UnRlyT	.93e	11. 9	28	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	5	URsIn	.23r	4.6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	USAir	wt		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	USFltr	.36	3.1 6	73	12	11½	11¾	+ ½
5⅝	2⅝	USRdum		7	48	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
11⅝	4⅝	UnitvB		5	5	6¼	d 6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	UnivCig	.25	.9 5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	13⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.6 13	101	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ¼
		—V—V—V—							
9⅛	3¼	Valle's		18	11	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
18½	12	ValleRs	a1.08b	9.0 5	1	12	12	12	
10	6½	Valmar	.44	5.9 5	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Valnet	.07e	3.2	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2½	1½	Verit		4	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
23⅝	15½	VernltA	.32b	2.0 7	3	16	16	16	+ ¼
12¼	5⅝	Vernitrn	.10	1.2 6	65	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Veriliele		4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9½	7½	Vicon	n		30	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Vintage		3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	3¼	Virco	.16b	5.1 3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	VisBay	.53t	5.8 8	52	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	VisnaG	.16	2.5 12	35	6⅝	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅜
4	2⅜	Vollimr	.12e	2.4 5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex	.52	6.5 5	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	VulcCo	.24	4.7 3	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		—W—W—W—							
7½	2	WTC			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.8 6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅞	14½	Walnoco	s.12	.5 36	371	23⅞	21⅛	22⅝	+1⅜
33⅝	13⅝	Walter	a.16e	.7 9	26	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
25	18	Waltco	.80	4.1 5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	WattlcS	.28	6.1 5	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
40	17	Wang B	a.16	.5 22	217	32⅞	32¼	32½	— ⅛
40⅝	18⅛	Wang C	a.06	.2 22	34	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	WardCo	.20	2.2 4	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	15⅛	WshPost	.44	2.6 9	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	26⅜	WRIT	2.32	7.7 15	4	30	29⅞	30	
29⅝	14⅝	Wshtrd	n1.17t	5.8 14	239	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Weapon			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	WeldTu	s.30	2.7 4	32	11½	11	11	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Wellco	.12e	2.7	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
10	6½	WescoFn	.42	6.1 4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	37⅝	WTex	pf4.40	12.	z200	37⅛	d36½	36½	—1⅛
36⅝	15⅝	Welbrn	g 1.70	2.7	52	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	12⅝	WetFin	.52	3.4 2	43	16⅛	14⅝	15½	+1
7⅝	3⅝	WhitCh	.20	5.7	8	3⅝d	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Whitehall		12	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	Wichita	.45t	3.8 24	23	12	11	11⅝	
3⅝	1½	WillcxG	n	7	32	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Winbgos	.78	4.8 7	57	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WilsnB			9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25¼	13⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.2 39	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
41	29⅝	WisP	pf4.50	14.	z20	31¼	31¼	31¼	
3	1⅝	WolfHB	.20e	9.4 6	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Wdstrm	.48	7.6 4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	WkWear	.44	4.3 6	55	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
24	9⅝	WwEngy	g	.29	248	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12	Wrathr	.35e	3	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4½	⅝	WrightH	g		99	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
18	11	Wynns	s .48	3.8 6	33	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
15	9¼	WymBd	.72b	7.5 4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—							
10⅝	4⅝	Zimmer	.36	6.5 5	7	5½	5⅝	5⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 2, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 666.10
—(d) Conbar	SF 670.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 635.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 784.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.03
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.05
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 10.19
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 73.50
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.815
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.55
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.03
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 25.58
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 277.75
—(d) Canasec	SF 563.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 57.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 62.00
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 107.25
—(d) Ussec	SF 508.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 108.00
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 17.20
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 59.90
EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd.	$ 2.05
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 28.40
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$70.14
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$ 18.40
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 26.44
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 56.04
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 16.16
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 18.29
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 38.61
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 11.49
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.18
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.33
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 11.80
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 10.07
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 10.92
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.35
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 22.87
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 432.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 276.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.72
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 50.84
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,512.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,311.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 366.50
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 332.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 221.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 61.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 69.96
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 23.75
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 54.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 62.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 30.500
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 95.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 56.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 74.00
—(d) Romelac-Invest	SF 382.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 331.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 180.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 33.80
—(d) Unifonds	DM 15.26
—(d) Unirak	DM 46.81

Other Funds	
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.13
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,003.74
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.37
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 109.70
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.00
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 16.71
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,389.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 249.81
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.74
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,153.26
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 6.14
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$13.25
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.93
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.09
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 17.99
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$24.86
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,172.00
(d) Energy Int'l. N.V.	$ 30.76
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,376.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 215.62
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 146.75
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 60.72
(d) Fonditalia	$ 14.67
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 36.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.24
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.43
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 404.66
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$108.00
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 112.12
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.55
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 166.73
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 20.81
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 7.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 30.80
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 60.31
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 10.40
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.10
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$72.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 39.30
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,387.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 13.82
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 28.12
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 70.42
(w) Luxfund	$ 30.02
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Con$ 10.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.51
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.07*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.45*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 83.94
(w) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 31.95
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 986.10
(d) Renta Fund	$ 52.98
(d) Rentinvest	LF 762.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 3.40
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.65
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 55.15
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.18
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 85.30
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 52.38
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 71.90
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 29.15
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 54.69
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.42
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 95.28
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 426.14
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 19.05
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 90.16
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,834.26

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Association of Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, April 2, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7	7½
AVMCp	3	3½
Accuray	5¼	6
AddisnW	7	7¾
AdvRoss	4⅝	4½
AlexAlex	28¼	29
Allcoinc	26	28
AllynB	9	10
AFinCp	25¾	26¾
AFurn	4 1-16	4 5-16
AGreet	10	10⅝
AlntGp	54¼	55¼
AMicros	17¾	18¼
AWeldng	33	34
Amterr	3⅛	3⅝
Anadite	6⅝	6⅝
AnheusB	23¼	23¾
AntoCp	8⅞	9⅜
ArdenGp	2⅝	3
AsdColo	19¼	20
AtlGsLt	12¾	13⅛
BairdCo	8	8½
BangHE	10	10⅝
BkamRt	13¼	13¾
BasicRsg	10⅝	11⅜
BosstFr	15	15¾
BoylsMk	11	11½
Beeline	11	11¾
BetzLab	33½	34¼
BibbCo	12	13
BirdSon	16	17½
Birtchr	1⅝	2
BlkHHIP	22¾	23½
Bonanza	2⅝	3
BrookS	45¼	48¼
BrwTom	38¼	39¼
Buckbee	6¾	7¼
Buckeye	20¼	21½
BurnupS	8⅞	9
CalWtSv	28	29¼
ConradH	1⅛	1¼
CapSwC	15¼	15¾
CapInAir	3⅛	3⅝
CareCo	8	9
CnVtPS	13⅛	13½
ChmLea	24	26
ChesUtl	11	11¾
Cirtico	5⅝	6¼
CitzUtA	29½	30¼
CitzUtB	27½	28¼
ClarkJL	26½	28
ClowCp	5¾	6¼
ComCtH	26	26¾
CmlShr	12	13½
CmwTel	14½	16½
ConPap	51	52
CrosTre	31⅝	32¼
CutlrFed	1⅝	2⅛
Cycltron	9¾	10¼
DanlyM	25	27
DiaDes	15⅝	16⅛
DaytMal	15½	17½
DeklbAg	28⅝	29¼
DeLuxC	35½	36¼
DetCanT	9⅞	10⅛
DeweyEl	2½	3¼
DiaCrys	20½	22
DixnCru	27	31
Dacutel	9½	9⅝
DallrGn	8⅝	8⅝
DoylDB	22½	23¼
DunkInD	8½	9
Duriron	14½	15½
EatnVnce	5¼	6
EconLab	17¾	18¼
ElPasEl	8⅞	8¾
ElderBe	5¼	6½
EleNucl	6⅞	7¼
ElModul	6	7½
EnrDev	15⅜	16¼
Entwlstl	3	3⅛
EatOll	40	41½
Fabrih	1⅜	2⅝
FIBkSys	34⅛	35
FtBostn	12	13
FtEmpS	18	18½
FtWnFin	3⅝	4⅛
Flickar	10⅝	10¾
FloatPnt	15¼	16½
FloWatU	⅛	⅝
ForestO	25⅞	26¼
Formigli	1⅞	2½
FrankCo	7⅞	8
FrankEl	12½	13¼
GnRIEst	10	11½
GnReins	86	88
GovEFn	6½	7¼
GreenM	10⅝	10⅞
GrevAdv	42½	44½
Glfintst	20½	22½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅞
Hardwke	5¼	6¼
HrpRow	6⅞	7½
HarpGp	31⅜	32½
HartfNt	13⅝	13⅜
HenrdF	24	25
Holobm	2⅞	2⅞
Hoover	9½	10
HarlzRs	2¾	3¼
HyattInt	26	30
IMSInt s	14	14½
Infraind	6	6⅞
IntelCp	63	64
IntrcEnr	4⅛	5⅛
IntmlGs	12½	13
InBkWsh	9⅛	9½
IwaSoUt	19⅝	19⅝
JamWP h	3⅛	4½
Jamsby	17⅜	18½
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JostynM	15	15⅜
KaisSt pf	15⅝	16½
Kaivar	1⅛	2⅛
Kaman	19⅝	20
KmpAm	8⅝	9⅝
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv s	24½	26
Kauffel	19	28
Kimball	13½	14
Kinglnt	3⅛	4¼
KnapeV	16	17
Kratos s	10½	11½
Lancein	20¼	21½
LandRes	2⅜	3⅝
LoneCo	18¼	19¼
LtaStar	5⅜	6⅛
LinBcst	39	40
Logetrn	11⅜	12¼
MSIDat	6⅞	7⅜
MadsGE	12⅞	12⅜
MagellPet	7⅛	7⅝
MairRt	1⅜	2⅛
Mallkrt	26⅛	27¼
MaulLP	21½	23
McCorm	24⅝	25
McQuay	8½	9⅛
MidsxW	15	16
MdldCap	7⅛	8
MidlRes	11-16	1 5-16
MidlBks	23½	24½
Millier	29¼	29⅞
MissVIG	13	14
Molex	37½	38¼
MonfCol	3⅜	4
MoorePd	22	23
MoreRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	1⅛	2⅛
Mueller	30¼	31⅛
NoraCo	24½	26½
NwldRE	11⅜	12⅛
NJNGas	13⅜	14⅛
NielsnA	22⅛	22⅞
NielsnB	22⅝	23¼
NoCarGs	12⅛	12⅞
NoEOl un	69¾	71½
NwlNGs	13⅛	13½
NwstPS	13⅜	13⅝
Noxell	17⅞	17⅞
OglivyM	21⅜	22½
OhFerro	14	15½
OtterTP	17¾	18½
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅛
PabstB	13	13½
PcGaR	17½	18¼
PauleyP	18¼	19
PeerMf	9	9¼
PenoEnt	11⅛	12⅛
Petrolit	41¼	42¼
Pettibon	21½	22½
PierceSS	8⅛	8⅞
Pinkrtn	31	32½
PlanHlB	19⅝	20¼
Plastine	1	2
Possis	4	4⅝
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	10¼	10⅝
PurlBen	14¼	15
PutDCap	8¼	9¼
QuakrCh	13½	14½
RagenPr	6⅞	7⅜
Raychm	53½	55½
Raymnd	26½	27½
RoadEx	25	25⅜
RobbMy s	23	24½
Roselon	2⅞	3⅜
Rouse	13⅜	14⅛
RusStov	12⅛	12⅞
Sadller	3⅞	4½
SconDt	1 9-16	1 13-16
ScripsH	51	56
Svcmst s	24⅛	25⅛
Shawmt	34¼	35¼
SolidStS	8¼	9
SColWtr	11¼	12¼
SwElSv	13	13¾
SwnEnr	29	30
Standyn	21⅛	22½
StdRegs	23	24
StanHP	21¼	22¼
SterlSr	5⅞	6½
StrawCl	21	22½
SuperEl	8¼	8½
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	27½	28¼
Tandem	46⅛	47
TecumP	58	60
Tennant	25	26½
Tiprary	17½	18
TricoPd	29	32
TrsvGld g	6	6½
TysonFd	8	9
UnMcGil	12½	13½
USSurg	26½	27¼
USTrck	13¼	13¾
UVaBsh	21⅜	21⅞
UpPenP	11½	12½
VonDus	10½	11¼
Velcro g	7⅛	7¾
VideoCo	4⅞	5¼
VaNBsh	11	11½
WshEnr	14⅛	14⅝
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
WellsGo	7	8
WlnMtg	2½	3
WmorC	20¼	21½
WoodLot	21¼	22
WrightW	3½	3⅞
ZionUtn	21	22

Weekly net asset value

on March 31, 1980

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $71.90
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $52.38

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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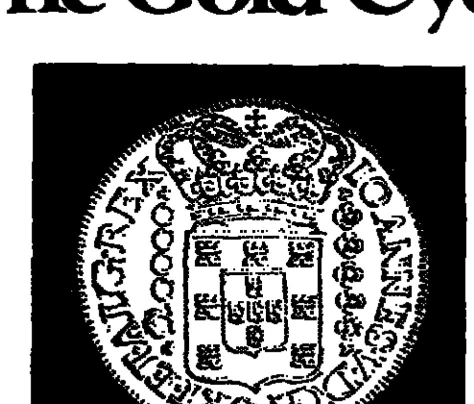

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

...holder of notes payable in United States dollars of the issue ...9 3/4% guaranteed notes due 1982 Marriott Overseas Corporation N.V.

...redemption due May 1st 1980 of U.S.$1,000,000.- public notice ...given that Marriott Overseas Corporation N.V. intends to ...redeem for mandatory redemption purposes on May 1st 1980, ...to the provisions of section 6 of the notes. The following notes ...above mentioned issue, at 100 per cent of principal amount plus ...interest to redemption date, namely May 1st, 1980, so that an ...amount of U.S.$85.58 will be paid to the coupons attached on ...called notes, on a 310 days basis.

...company has purchased in the market notes in the principal ...amount of U.S.$2,190,000.- the remaining balance, to be called for ...redemption at 100 per cent will be $1,000.- each on May 1st, 1980.

...33, 52, 53, 54, 57, 63, 64, 70, 83, 92, 96, 106, 108, 112, 117, 123, 136, 138, 149, 150, 151, 169, 179, 180, 185, 187, 200, 201, 202, 203, 324, 325, 337, 1007, 1011, 1014, 1027, 1032, 1035, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1070, 1073, 1079, 1093, 1094, 1098, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1106, 1120, 1131, 1135, 1136, 1141, 1150, 1153, 1159, 1169, 1202, 1205, 1219, 1222, 1228, 1239, 1246, 1252, 1255, 1260, 1261, 1266, 1270, 1295, 1299, 1304, 1305, 1308, 1312, 1316, 1319, 1324, 1341, 1343, 1356, 1360, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1373, 1396, 1400, 1414, 1415, 1440, 1442, 1448, 1457, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1478, 1485, 1488, 1495, 1519, 1524, 1531, 1533, 1538, 1544, 1552, 1556, 1576, 1581, 1586, 1589, 1592, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1600, 1604, 1607, 1608, 1620, 1633, 1637, 1657, 1661, 1664, 1667, 1677, 1681, 1688, 1691, 1692, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1728, 1731, 1733, 1742, 1747, 1749, 1756, 1765, 1768, 1770, 1772, 1781, 1782, 1789, 1805, 1806, 1809, 1810, 1813, 1833, 1839, 1844, 1846, 1851, 1852, 1858, 1865, 1869, 1876, 1877, 1906, 1909, 1922, 1928, 1929, 1941, 1945, 1951, 1953, 1960, 1973, 1976, 1981, 1989, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2020, 2027, 2034, 2060, 2067, 2083, 2084, 2088, 2090, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2122, 2126, 2129, 2136, 2153, 2156, 2163, 2166, 2175, 2182, 2189, 2195, 2200, 2401, 2402, 2409, 2414, 2416, 2417, 2419, 2430, 2446, 2449, 2456, 2458, 2469, 2479, 2480, 2482, 2499, 2508, 2511, 2520, 2522, 2532, 2535, 2547, 2549, 2552, 2559, 2569, 2574, 2579, 2581, 2587, 2602, 2603, 2608, 2613, 2614, 2622, 2638, 2643, 2645, 2649, 2656, 2661, 2662, 2674, 2687, 2694, 2703, 2706, 2708, 2709, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2723, 2724, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2736, 2742, 2793, 2798, 2805, 2806, 2808, 2809, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2843, 2845, 2854, 2856, 2857, 2880, 2887, 2889, 2898, 2900, 2913, 2916, 2925, 2934, 2946, 2957, 2963, 2966, 2967, 2977, 2983, 2985, 2986, 2991, 3000, 3002, 3003, 3005, 3006, 3023, 3030, 3041, 3043, 3044, 3071, 3088, 3098, 3121, 3123, 3124, 3126, 3127, 3148, 3149, 3163, 3176, 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12233, 12234, 12235, 12237, 12240, 12248, 12250, 12253, 12273, 12276, 12301, 12302, 12313, 12322, 12324, 12334, 12338, 12345, 12346, 12347, 12353, 12358, 12362, 12363, 12371, 12398, 12416, 12421, 12423, 12426, 12437, 12438, 12442, 12447, 12418, 12160, 12487, 12488, 12493, 12494, 12496, 12500.

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For MARRIOTT OVERSEAS CORPORATION N.V.
By Bank of America International S.A. Luxembourg
(Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent)

Chicago Futures

April 2, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	3.88	3.98	3.86½	3.97¾	+.10½
Jul	3.99	4.08½	3.97¾	4.07¾	+.09¾
Sep	4.14	4.26	4.12½	4.21	+.07¾
Dec	4.33	4.41½	4.31½	4.39¾	+.07
Mar	4.45½	4.53	4.45	4.51	+.05
May	4.52	4.60	4.52	4.58	+.05

Sales Tues. 24,539. Total open interest Tues. 45,423, up 919 from Mon.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	2.63½	2.65	2.62¾	2.64¼	+.02½
Jul	2.74½	2.76¾	2.74¼	2.76½	+.02½
Sep	2.85½	2.87	2.84½	2.86½	+.02½
Dec	2.91	2.92¾	2.89½	2.92	+.01¼
Mar	3.04¼	3.04¾	3.01¼	3.03¾	+.01
May	3.12½	3.12¾	3.10	3.12¾	+.00¾

Sales Tues. 43,373. Total open interest Tues. 168,614, up 2,455 from Mon.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	5.77	5.85	5.69½	5.83¾	+.04¼
Jul	6.00	6.12	5.95	6.10	+.05
Aug	6.12	6.21	6.06	6.20	+.05½
Sep	6.19	6.29	6.15	6.28½	+.04½
Nov	6.38	6.43	6.31	6.42½	+.03
Jan	6.56	6.60	6.49	6.60	+.03
Mar	6.73½	6.79	6.67½	6.78¾	+.02¼
May	6.88	6.96	6.81	6.96	+.04½

Sales Tues. 32,095. Total open interest Tues. 99,223, off 1,225 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	159.00	161.50	158.10	160.50	+ .40
Jul	167.00	168.50	165.50	167.70	+ .10
Aug	169.50	170.70	169.10	170.50	— .20
Sep	173.50	174.00	172.40	174.00	— .10
Oct	176.50	177.00	175.00	177.00	+ .20
Dec	180.50	181.50	179.00	181.30	— .20
Jan	183.00	183.50	181.50	182.50	
Mar	187.50	188.50	187.00	188.50	— .20
May	191.50	191.50	191.50	191.50	+ .50
Jul	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	

Sales Tues. 9,356. Total open interest Tues. 51,324, up 181 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	20.35	20.40	20.05	20.32	— .20
Jul	20.90	21.00	20.75	21.01	— .17
Aug	21.20	21.35	21.00	21.33	— .12
Sep	21.50	21.65	21.35	21.45	— .05
Oct	21.85	22.00	21.70	21.93	— .09
Dec	22.20	22.40	22.05	22.35	— .14
Jan	22.55	22.55	22.30	22.53	— .14
Mar	22.80	22.90	22.40	22.90	+ .02
May	23.18	23.17	23.05	23.15	— .08
Jul				23.55	— .20

Sales Tues. 10,800. Total open interest Tues. 56,516, off 191 from Mon.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	1.34½	1.34½	1.33½	1.34½	
Jul	1.43	1.43¾	1.41¾	1.42¾	—.00¼
Sep	1.51	1.51½	1.50½	1.51	—.00½
Dec	1.62	1.62½	1.62	1.62½	—.00¼
Mar				1.70	—.00½

Sales Tues. 461. Total open interest Tues. 3,585, up 87 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	59.05	59.05	59.05	59.05	—1.50
Jun	60.60	60.60	60.60	60.60	—1.50
Aug	60.10	60.20	60.10	60.10	—1.50
Oct	59.17	59.32	59.17	59.17	—1.50
Dec	60.70	60.85	60.70	60.70	—1.50
Jan	61.10	61.10	61.00	61.00	—1.50
Feb	61.40	61.50	61.40	61.40	—1.50

Est. sales 7,375; sales Tues. 9,054. Total open interest Tues. 58,305, off 101 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	66.97	66.97	66.97	66.97	—1.50
May	67.07	67.07	67.07	67.07	—1.50
Aug	66.90	66.90	66.90	66.90	—1.50
Sep				66.67	—1.50
Oct	66.02	66.02	66.02	66.02	—1.50
Nov	66.65	66.65	66.65	66.65	—1.50

Est. sales 918; sales Tues. 843. Total open interest Tues. 14,133, up 158 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	27.95	28.15	27.15	27.95	— .40
Jun	32.20	32.40	31.30	32.05	— .75
Jul	33.60	33.65	32.62	33.05	—1.12
Aug	33.40	33.40	32.50	33.10	— .90
Oct	34.30	34.55	33.95	34.15	— .80
Dec	38.10	38.15	37.12	37.45	— .72
Feb	41.00	41.70	40.30	40.95	— .30
Apr	41.00	41.60	40.00	40.35	— .67
Jun	42.55	42.60	42.55	42.60	+ .20

Est. sales 9,159; sales Tues. 6,678. Total open interest Tues. 22,296, up 439 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	33.40	35.00	32.30	34.67	+ .37
Jul	34.50	36.70	33.78	36.32	+ .62
Aug	34.30	35.20	32.75	35.05	+ .30
Feb	47.60	49.00	46.30	48.92	+ .67
Mar	48.80	49.35	46.75	49.35	+ .60
May	48.30	49.00	47.30	49.00	— .12

Est. sales 7,146; sales Tues. 5,990. Total open interest Tues. 18,064, off 148 from Mon.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	36.10	36.50	36.10	36.45	+ .35
Jun	41.80	41.90	40.65	41.10	+ .00
Jul	42.05	42.05	41.85	42.00	— .05
Aug	41.80	41.80	41.70	41.70	— .50
Oct				43.00	

Est. sales 62; sales Tues. 68. Total open interest Tues. 739, up 1 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
(ld catrcts) Apr				42.25	
May				46.00	
(nw catrcts) May	46.50	46.50	46.50	46.50	— .10
Jun				49.00	+ .30
Jul				49.70	
Sep	60.25	60.50	60.20	60.25	+ .25
Oct				54.25	
Dec				60.00	
Jan				57.00	

Est. sales 3; sales Tues. 23. Total open interest Tues. 108, up 12 from Mon.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	175.50	175.50	175.50	175.50	—5.00
Jul	178.40	178.40	178.40	178.40	—5.00
Sep	185.10	185.10	185.10	185.10	—5.00
Nov	182.00	182.00	180.50	180.50	—5.00
Jan	162.50	162.50	160.50	160.50	—5.00
Mar	167.00	167.00	164.00	164.00	—5.00
May	173.00	173.00	168.20	168.20	—5.00
Jul	172.50	176.00	172.00	172.00	—4.50

Est. sales 515; sales Tues. 2,145. Total open interest Tues. 9,983, up 35 from Mon.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	166.60	166.60	161.00	161.00	—7.00
Jul	170.00	170.00	164.50	164.50	—6.00
Sep	173.10	173.10	168.00	168.00	—7.00
Nov	174.80	174.80	168.50	169.00	—6.50
Jan	178.50	178.50	172.00	172.30	—6.70
Mar	181.00	181.00	175.80	177.80	—6.00
May	182.80	182.00	179.00	179.20	—5.30
Jul	185.00	185.50	183.00	183.00	—3.00
Sep				187.50	—1.00

Sales Tues. 827. Total open interest Tues. 3,291, up 31 from Mon.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	85.95	86.35	85.72	85.80	— .08
Sep	86.88	87.30	86.61	86.77	— .15
Dec	87.48	87.94	87.32	87.47	— .03
Mar	87.77	88.27	87.69	87.83	+.06
Jun	87.88	88.34	87.81	87.99	+.14
Sep	87.84	88.30	87.84	87.92	+.10
Dec	87.82	88.31	87.80	88.08	+.16
Mar	87.90	88.20	87.84	88.10	+.25

Est. sales 23,151; sales Tues. 16,343. Total open interest Tues. 29,171, up 692 from Mon.

GNMA ($ pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	69-06	69-06	67-15	67-19	—43
Sep	69-09	69-12	67-15	67-18	—48
Dec	70-05	70-07	68-09	68-10	—50
Mar	70-04	70-23	68-28	68-30	—51
Jun	70-21	71-06	69-02	69-04	—56
Sep	71-05	71-14	69-20	69-20	—57
Dec	71-01	71-19	69-20	69-20	—61
Mar	71-01	71-15	69-18	69-18	—64
Jun	70-31	71-12	69-19	69-19	—62
Sep	70-30	71-10	69-17	69-17	—62

Sales Tues. 6,179. Total open interest Tues. 46,147, up 65 from Mon.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	81.70	82.20	81.65	81.85	+ .07
Sep	82.77	83.10	82.65	82.85	+ .01
Dec	83.80	83.80	83.50	83.50	+ .04
Mar	83.95	83.95	83.80	83.80	

Sales Tues. 81. Total open interest Tues. 320, up 12 from Mon.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	66-08	69-01	67-12	67-15	—32
Sep	69-08	69-30	68-11	68-12	—33
Dec	70-04	70-28	69-09	69-11	—30
Mar	70-28	71-18	69-28	69-30	—33
Jun	71-15	72-00	70-18	70-18	—31
Sep	71-27	72-17	71-00	71-00	—31
Dec	72-08	72-28	71-12	71-12	—30
Mar	72-14	72-29	71-18	71-18	—32
Jun	72-20	73-00	71-22	71-22	—33
Sep	73-00	73-03	71-24	71-24	—34
Dec				71-28	—32

Sales Tues. 17,038. Total open interest Tues. 37,200, up 87 from Mon.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	2.1590	2.1635	2.1480	2.1508	—210
Sep	2.1615	2.1680	2.1535	2.1550	—185
Dec	2.1640	2.1660	2.1590	2.1590	—170

Est. sales 4,416; sales Tues. 5,973. Total open interest Tues. 13,599, off 1,178 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	.8440	.8446	.8431	.8438	+34
Sep	.8480	.8520	.8480	.8493	+31
Dec	.8510	.8540	.8500	.8525	+44
Mar				.8505	
Jun				.8570	

Est. sales 779; sales Tues. 2,885. Total open interest Tues. 9,085, up 144 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	.5199	.5236	.5198	.5202	— 15
Sep	.5284	.5335	.5298	.5300	— 25
Dec	.5375	.5400	.5364	.5372	— 16
Mar	.5452	.5452	.5420	.5425	— 28

Est. sales 4,996; sales Tues. 5,821. Total open interest Tues. 9,565, off 975 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun				.22500	

Est. sales 8; sales Tues. 6. Total open interest Tues. 20, unchanged from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	.003925	.003934	.003911	.003916	—21
Sep	.003955	.003970	.003954	.003955	—18
Dec	.003990	.004005	.003990	.004005	—20

Est. sales 2,833; sales Tues. 1,867. Total open interest Tues. 7,634, up 2,672 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	.5520	.5551	.5503	.5518	+04
Sep	.5660	.5695	.5645	.5654	—04
Dec	.5796	.5810	.5748	.5765	+02
Mar	.5900	.5940	.5890	.5900	+05
May				.6020	

Est. sales 2,685; sales Tues. 2,132. Total open interest Tues. 7,482, up 167 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

April 2, 1980

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	5.10	5.30	5.05	5.07	—0.03
Nov	7.10	7.30	7.10	7.15	+0.05

Est. sales 371; sales Tues. 888. Total open interest Tues. 3,106 up 73 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	179.25	179.50	178.50	179.32	+ 0.33
Jul	184.60	184.75	183.40	184.59	+ 0.75
Sep	190.30	190.40	188.59	189.83	+ 1.00
Dec	183.05	183.50	179.40	183.21	+ 1.56
Mar	176.75	178.50	176.00	178.26	+ 2.41
May	177.00	178.50	176.50	178.25	+ 2.07
Jul	178.00	179.75	175.81	179.21	+ 2.21
Sep	180.25	180.50	180.25	180.30	+ 0.28

Est. sales 3,140; sales Tues. 3,900. Total open interest Tues. 12,851, off 139 from Mon. Spot 1.80.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	130.25	130.25	128.80	130.15	+1.00
Jul	129.25	129.95	128.05	129.35	+1.05
Sep	131.00	131.40	130.60	131.15	+0.35

Cash Prices

April 2, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48' New York yd.	0.68½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	380.80
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	127-128
Lead Spot, lb	48.00	0.48
Copper elect., lb	91½	98¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.6122	7.4521
Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.27½
Silver N.Y., oz	14.40	7.430
Gold N.Y., oz	500.50	240.35

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

April 2, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,119.40 f	1,121.80 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,709.00
Dow Jones Spot	404.03	391.42
D.J. Futures	416.96	418.02

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 2, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	938.00	939.00	955.00	957.00
3 months	960.00	961.00	974.00	975.00
Cathodes: spot	901.00	903.00	917.50	920.00
3 months	933.00	935.00	947.00	949.00
Tin: spot	7,720.00	7,750.00	7,800.00	7,810.00
3 months	7,780.00	7,800.00	7,835.00	7,840.00
Lead: spot	447.00	449.00	455.00	457.00
3 months	436.00	437.00	441.00	441.50
Zinc: spot	308.50	309.50	311.00	312.00
3 months	315.50	316.00	317.50	318.50
Silver: spot	680.00	685.00	705.00	715.00
3 months	698.00	708.00	720.00	725.00
Aluminium: spot	878.00	883.00	960.00	965.00
3 months	847.00	848.00	858.00	859.00
Nickel: spot	2,970.00	2,980.00	3,000.00	3,015.00
3 months	3,080.00	3,090.00	3,105.00	3,115.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 2, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	222.50	217.00	221.25	221.75	222.50	222.60
Aug	232.50	227.50	231.75	231.85	233.40	233.50
Oct	240.00	233.00	237.75	238.00	239.00	239.50
4,797 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,399	1,388	1,388	1,389	1,397	1,398
Jly	1,404	1,392	1,392	1,393	1,402	1,403
Sep	1,420	1,412	1,412	1,413	1,417	1,418
Dec	1,459	1,450	1,450	1,451	1,452	1,455
Mar	1,481	1,471	1,473	1,475	1,478	1,479
May	1,497	1,497	1,490	1,505	1,499	1,502
Jly	1,524	1,524	1,500	1,540	1,516	1,530
3,071 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,622	1,592	1,607	1,609	1,616	1,618
Jly	1,644	1,622	1,634	1,635	1,638	1,640
Sep	1,673	1,650	1,657	1,658	1,664	1,667
Nov	1,674	1,650	1,660	1,662	1,667	1,670
Jan	1,665	1,649	1,655	1,660	1,664	1,665
Mar	1,648	1,640	1,627	1,635	1,625	1,640
May	1,634	1,624	1,608	1,633	1,600	1,650
2,938 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 2, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,160	2,110	2,115	2,118	—30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,145	2,160	—25
Aug	2,245	2,175	2,200	2,205	—15
Oct	2,285	2,275	2,275	2,290	—15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	—	—20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,340	2,405	+10
Mar	N.Y.	N.T.	2,420	—	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,470	—	—20
550 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,335	1,335	1,340	1,354	—5
Jly	1,340	1,348	1,340	1,356	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,355	1,375	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	1,380	—5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,370	1,395	—5
May	N T	N.T.	1,380	1,410	Unch.
2 lots					

Dividends

April 2, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Carter Hawley Hoyle	Q	.19	5-30	5-15

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Am Natl Holding	Q	.23	5-9	4-18
Comprehensive Care	Q	.04	5-22	4-30
Gamble-Skogmo	Q	.37½	4-30	4-16
Hoe & Co Inc	Q	.04	5-15	4-30
James River	Q	.12	4-30	4-15
Kellwood	Q	.30	6-3	5-15
Kroy Industries	Q	.06	6-13	5-30
Lane Bryant Inc	Q	.23	6-1	5-12
M-Goldwyn-M	Q	.15	5-9	4-25
Monogram Industries	Q	.16¼	5-15	4-30
Murphy Oil Cp	Q	.37½	6-1	5-15
Noland Co	Q	.10	4-25	4-15
Ocean Drilling	Q	.37½	5-1	4-15
Ohio Sealy Mat	Q	.18	4-30	4-22
Pacific Tin Consol	Q	.25	6-18	5-28
Pneumo Corp	Q	.25	5-26	5-9
Salant Corp	Q	.10	4-25	4-14
Weis Markets	Q	.22	5-30	5-15
White Consolidated	Q	.35	5-12	4-18

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Tokyo Exchange

April 2, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	211.00	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	N.A.
Asahi Glass	380.00	Mitsubi Chem.	N.A.
Canon	591.00	Mitsubi Corp.	N.A.
Dai Nip. Print	495.00	Mitsubi Elec	N.A.
Fuji Bank	414.00	Mitsui Co.	N.A.
Fuji Photo	516.00	Mitsukoshi	N.A.
Hitachi	236.00	Nippon Elec.	N.A.
Honda Motor	562.00	Nippon Steel	N.A.
C. Itoh	401.00	Sharp	525.00
I.H.I.	152.00	Sony Corp	1,730.00
Japan Air L.	2,330.00	Sumitomo Bank	415.00
Kansai El Pwr.	820.00	Sumitomo Chem.	129.00
Kao Soap	381.00	Sumitomo Metal	145.00
Kawasaki Steel	123.00	Taisho Marine	247.00
Kirin Brewery	400.00	Takeda	477.00
Komatsu	361.00	Teijin	142.00
Kubota	363.00	Tokyo Marine	546.00
Matsu El. Ind.	688.00	Toray	212.00
Matsu E. Wks	520.00	Toyota	786.00

New index : 452.53 ; Previous : 450.40
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,563.99 ; Previous : 6,592.81

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2,940	2,955	2,935	2,950	+20.00
Mar	2,965	2,980	2,960	2,980	+35.00

Est. sales 819; sales Tues. 947. Total open interest Tues. 7,021 up 277 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	19.10	19.95	18.70	19.89	+ 0.78
Jul	19.90	20.84	19.60	20.86	+ 1.00
Sep	20.50	21.42	20.20	21.38	+ 0.89
Oct	20.85	21.75	20.60	21.60	+ 0.84
Jan	22.10	22.18	22.10	22.62	+ 0.84
Mar	23.00	23.40	22.60	23.36	+ 0.46
May	23.25	23.70	22.95	23.55	+ 0.40
Jul	23.60	23.85	23.20	23.80	+ 0.31

Est. sales 10,375; sales Tues. 8,090. Total open interest Tues. 68,448 off 219 from Mon.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	88.45	88.95	88.25	88.70	+1.00
Jul	89.50	89.50	88.80	89.35	+0.85
Sep	91.30	91.45	90.60	91.05	+0.95
Nov	91.90	92.00	91.30	91.75	+0.95
Jan	91.80	92.20	91.60	91.90	+1.00
Mar	92.70	92.70	92.10	92.30	+1.00
May	93.05	93.25	93.00	93.15	+1.10
Jul				93.80	+1.00

Est. sales 650; sales Tues. 600. Total open interest unavailable from Tues.

COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	81.12	81.30	81.12	81.12	—2.00
Jul	79.44	80.45	79.46	79.72	—1.94
Oct	76.00	77.30	75.89	76.75	—1.14
Dec	72.96	74.50	72.40	73.72	+0.07
Mar	73.48	75.00	73.00	74.25	+0.15
May	74.75	75.25	74.75	75.60	+0.50
Jul	76.00	76.80	75.50	76.30	+0.30

Est. sales 9,050; sales Tues. 4,550.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	86.00	88.00	85.70	88.00	+ 2.90
May	86.50	89.80	86.30	89.50	+ 3.00
Jun				90.90	+ 2.90
Jul	89.50	92.50	89.10	92.30	+ 2.90
Sep	91.50	95.00	91.50	94.30	+ 2.70
Dec	93.30	96.30	93.20	96.30	+ 3.00
Jan	94.10	94.80	94.10	97.00	+ 3.00
Mar	95.40	95.60	95.40	98.20	+ 2.70
May	97.10	99.80	96.50	99.70	+ 2.50
Jul	98.70	101.10	98.70	101.10	+ 2.40
Sep				102.80	+ 2.40
Dec				104.40	+ 2.20
Jan				104.80	+ 2.10

Est. sales 4,600; sales Tues. 5,902. Total open interest Tues. 41,196 off 350 from Mon.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	1450.0	1475.0	1375.0	1460.0	+ 60.0
May				1705.0	—100.0
Jul				1775.0	—100.0
Sep				1847.0	—100.0
Dec				1927.0	—100.0
Jan				1954.0	—100.0
Mar				2008.0	—100.0
May				2062.0	—100.0
Jul				2116.0	—100.0
Sep				2178.0	—100.0
Dec				2240.0	—100.0
Jan				2264.0	—100.0

Est. sales 4,000; sales Tues. 5,997. Total open interest Tues. 48,452 off 285 from Mon.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	540.00	548.00	506.00	538.00	+ 1.80
Jul	565.00	580.00	530.00	572.50	+ 1.75
Oct	577.00	604.00	570.00	600.00	+ 1.70
Jan	625.00	630.00	600.00	630.00	
Apr	630.00	670.00	628.00	658.00	

Est. sales 1,700; sales Tues. 1,229. Total open interest Tues. 6,068 off 141 from Mon.

GOLD BULLION 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	499.00	501.00	481.50	490.80	— 7.70
May				497.80	— 7.75
Jun	516.00	517.00	509.00	506.00	— 9.00
Aug	523.00	532.00	514.00	522.40	— 9.40
Oct	548.00	548.00	532.00	538.80	— 9.80
Dec	564.00	590.00	549.00	555.20	—10.20
Feb	583.00	583.00	569.00	571.40	—10.60
Apr	599.00	596.00	582.00	588.00	—11.00
Jun	615.00	612.00	602.50	604.40	—11.40
Aug	632.40	620.00	614.00	620.80	—11.80
Oct	649.40			637.20	—12.20
Dec	666.20	653.60	653.00	653.60	—12.60

Est. sales 8,800; sales Tues. 12,775. Total open interest Tues. 121,808 up 625 from Mon.

These securities have been sold outside Canada and the United States of America.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

Canadian Pacific Investments Limited

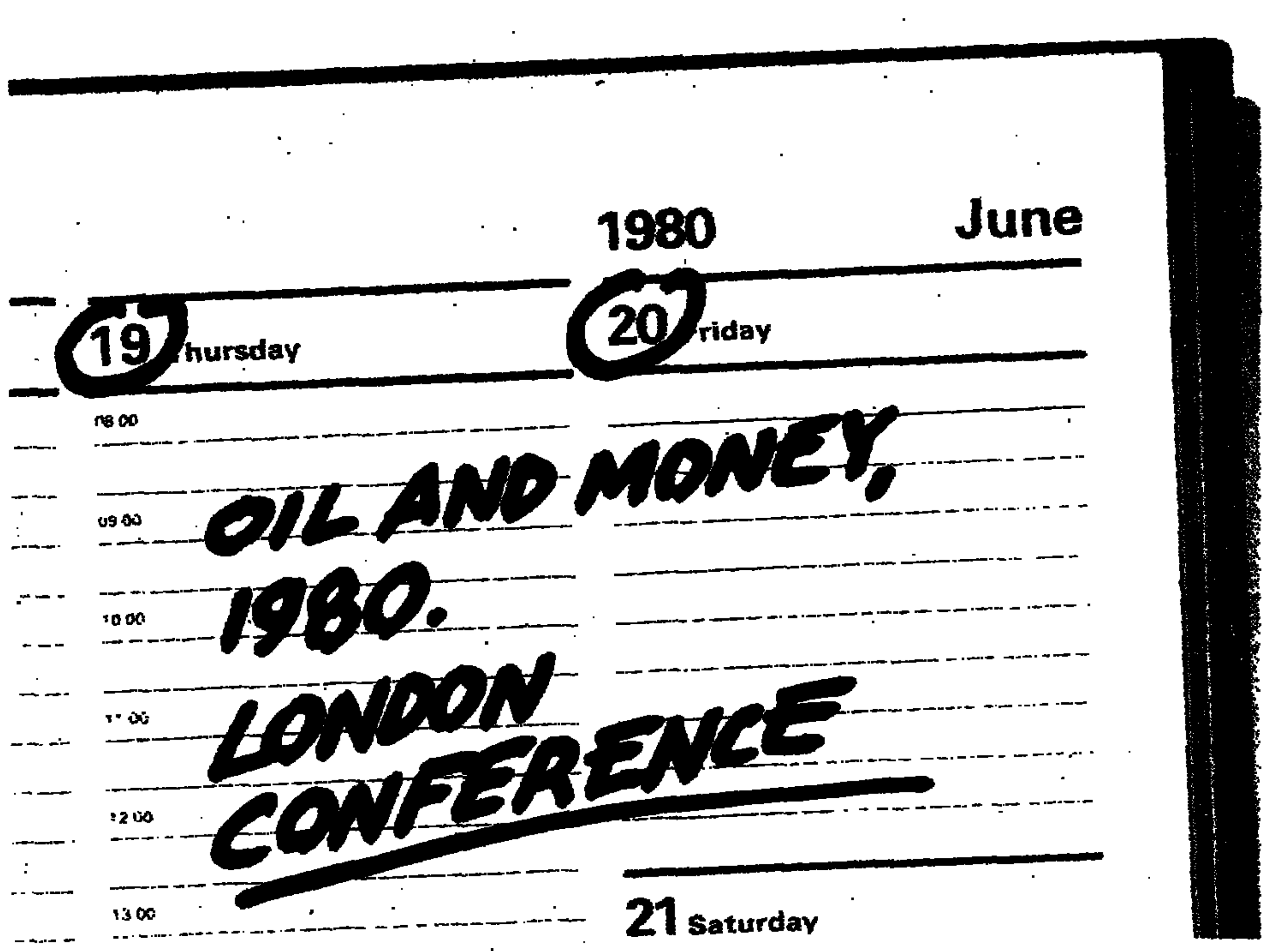
(Incorporated in Canada)

600,000 Common Shares

Wood Gundy Limited
30 Finsbury Square
London

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
Amsterdam

1st April 1980

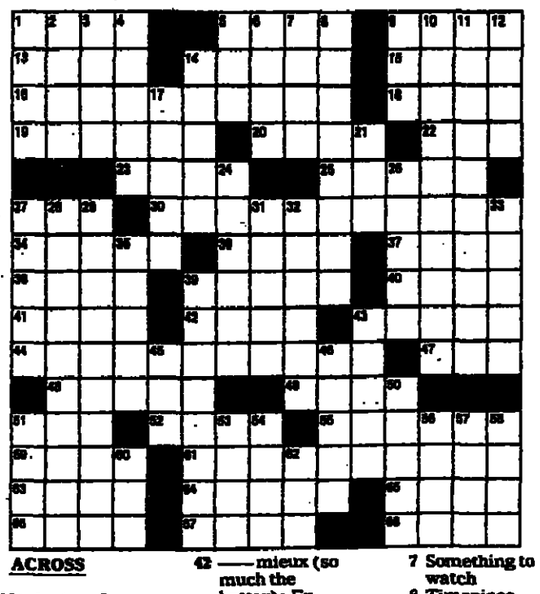


The International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily will sponsor a two-day working conference on "The New Energy Crisis: Oil and Money, 1980." June 19 and 20 in London.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger heads a list of distinguished speakers including specialists from industry and government around the world who will discuss world supply and demand, alternative energy sources, financing energy needs and other aspects of this increasingly complex problem.

For further information on this important international conference, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747-12-65, ext. 211. Telex: 612 832.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Navigator of old
5 Make time
9 —— the minute (chic)
13 It goes with gas
14 It goes without gas
15 Check
16 Timepiece
18 Marie Wilson role
19 Menace
20 Malayan city
22 Corral
23 Tijuana treat
25 "Dog Day Afternoon" director
27 Greek letter
30 Timekeeping instrument
34 Sugar cubes
36 Obnoxiously proper person
37 Actress Eleonora: 1859-1924
38 Madame Bovary
39 Rita ——, Met soprano
40 "I could —— horse"
41 U.S. native
42 —— mieux (so much the better): Fr.
43 After a while
44 Like some periodicals
47 Deadline pursuers: Abbr.
48 Material for a violin bow
49 Fern spore clusters
51 Type of ship: Abbr.
52 Took off
55 June walkways
59 Half of CVI
61 Timepiece
63 General Bradley
64 Ravine
65 Spanish for 1 Down
66 "Champagne music" man
67 Fish dish
68 Kind of watch

DOWN

1 Direction
2 Baseball great
3 Roman road
4 Body with a fuzzy head
5 Hullabaloo
6 MacDonald's "The Egg ——"
7 Something to watch
8 Timepiece
9 William Tell's canton
10 Make everlasting
11 Lasting for years
12 —— even keel
14 Seaver's can reach 95 m.p.h.
17 British servicewomen
21 Drone
24 Child like Annie
26 Jason's companion
27 Entreaties
28 Gershwin favorite
29 Time —— (eons)
31 Praying figure
32 Musical chords
33 Brings up
35 City once called Lutetia
39 Early time of man
43 Rhapsodic
45 Artillery unit of angular measurement
46 Like certain soil
50 "The —— of Greece . . .": Byron
51 Behind time
53 Chimney channel
54 Like some tales
56 Milton's "Paradise ——"
57 Outside: Comb. form
58 Straw beehive
60 Annoy
62 Monogram of "Tusitala"

Solution to Previous Puzzle

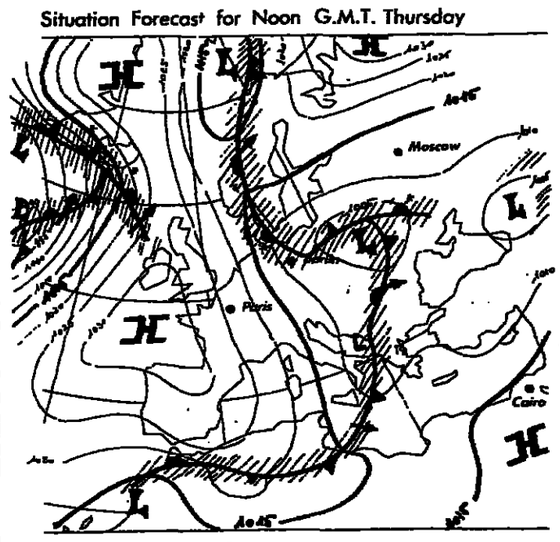
K	O	P	S		S	C	O	O	P		P	E	R	E
O	B	I	E		A	R	G	U	E		A	V	E	R
C	O	C	A		M	O	L	T	S		T	I	E	R
H	E	A	R	T	B	R	E	A	K	H	I	L	L	
				H	A	E		N	I	R	O			
C	A	R	L	O	S			O	E	S		F	O	B
A	D	A	I	R		D	U	O	S		E	R	I	E
S	E	V	E	N	M	I	N	U	T	E	M	I	L	E
C	A	E	N		I	B	I	T		N	I	G	E	R
A	L	L		A	B	S			R	O	T	O	R	S
			E	C	C	E		M	A	L				
		B	O	S	T	O	N	M	A	R	A	T	H	O	N
T	O	R	T		S	T	Y	L	E		W	A	S	I
O	L	E	O		N	E	S	T	S		I	R	O	N
R	A	M	P		T	R	E	A	T		T	I	R	E

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Cloudy	MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain	MIAMI	27	81	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Rain	MILAN	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	5	48	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Overcast	MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Fair	MUNICH	9	48	Showers
BERLIN	6	43	Rain	NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Showers	NICE	16	61	Fair
BUCHAREST	15	59	Fair	OSLO	3	37	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Showers	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Fog	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Overcast	ROME	18	64	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Showers	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	61	Showers
FLORENCE	15	59	Fog	TEL AVIV	21	70	Fog
FRANKFURT	9	48	Showers	TOKYO	10	50	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	5	41	Fair	VIENNA	12	53	Overcast
HOUSTON	23	74	Clear	WARSAW	10	50	Rain
ISTANBUL	8	46	Fog	WASHINGTON	14	57	Fair
LAS PALMAS	33	90	Fair	ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	Overcast				
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	69	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



British Bird Experts Call Pigeons Victims of Man's Littering Habit

LONDON, April 2 (AP) — Pigeons are the latest victims of man's nasty habit of littering, bird experts say. Discarded cotton or nylon string can trap and cut a pigeon's tender toes and feet.

"Everywhere that pigeons feed in inner London, one sees some nursing swollen and suppurating feet," pigeon expert Derek Goodwin wrote in the spring issue of Birds, a quarterly magazine published by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

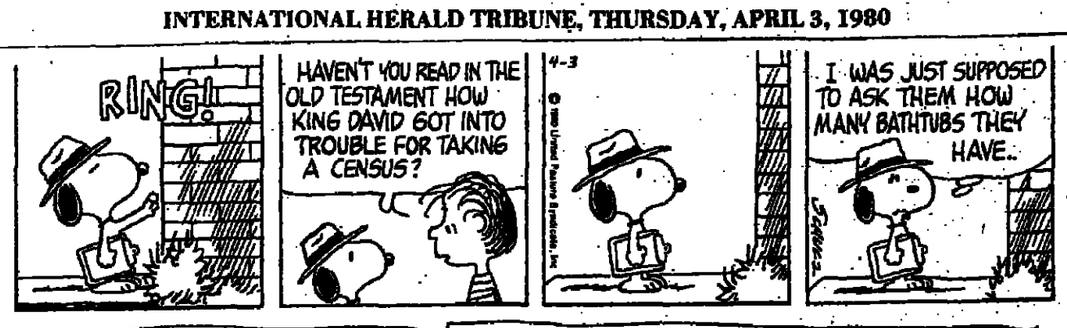
"Others have lost several toes, or even one or both feet," said Mr. Goodwin, an ornithologist at the British Natural History Museum.

"No pigeon ever appears able to cope with the hazards presented by tangles of thread, cotton, wool and nylon fishing line freely thrown down on the street, in gutters and in parks," he said.

Ten percent of London's pigeons have deformed feet, said Eric Simms, author of the book, "The Public Life of the Street Pigeon." The vast majority have missing toes, but some are lame and a few are even legless, he said.

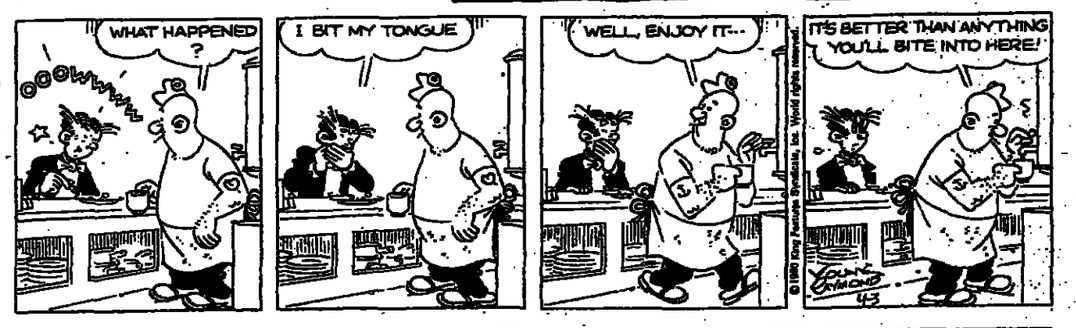
"One bird I saw had thread around both legs so that the unfortunate bird was forced to hop," Mr. Simms said.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

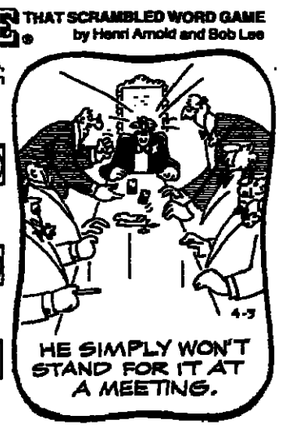
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAVER

THACC

DARFIA

UMDIBE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE "□□□□□□" □□□

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HUMAN ESSAY GEYSER PLAQUE
Answer: What girls who don't repulse men's advances advance—MEN'S PULSES

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

BLOOD RELATIONS

The Rise and Fall of the du Ponts of Delaware

By Leonard Mosley. Atheneum. Illustrated. 426 pp. $17.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AS Scott Fitzgerald, who spent some time in Wilmington, Del., in 1927, wrote to Maxwell Perkins: "There's a kind of feudalism here. The du Ponts, an immense family, mostly female, dominate the town. They marry whom they will. A strong, practical race of vast wealth. We went to a du Pont wedding and saw most of them, and found them almost the whole show. They have an eccentricity and independence — not arrogance, for they are simple and natural — that comes from their position, and offer a most interesting subject for conversation."

For conversation, perhaps, but not, apparently, for a Fitzgerald novel. These rich weren't different enough. Of them, Cornelius Vanderbilt said: "The trouble with the du Ponts is they're so pathetically provincial." This is an astonishing thing to hear from Cornelius Vanderbilt, but it seems to have been true.

Claimed Royal Blood

Long-nosed, cousin-marrying, car-crazy and tubercular, they liked to believe they had descended from French kings. They actually descended from a French watchmaker. From 1800 until the end of World War I, they made their money in gunpowder. After World War I, they diversified into paint, cellophane, antifreeze, neoprene, shatter-proof windshields, DDT and nylon.

Leonard Mosley has come up with at least one book every two years for the last four decades, on subjects ranging from Lord Curzon to Charles Lindbergh to the emperor of Japan. In "Blood Relations," he tells us what he knows about the du Ponts. Fitzgerald was right: They are an interesting subject for conversation. Mosley, however, hasn't quite made them into a satisfactory book.

He does pile on the information: who married whom for how long; who got left out of which will and why; the family trusts and the anti-trust suits against the family; how much money they made in each war; the newspapers they bought to advance or to subvert one another's political ambitions; the roads they built on which to race their motorcars, and the tolls they collected on those turnpikes from people who were not du Ponts; the cartels they joined and undermined; the prices they cut and fixed; the taxes they dodged; the women they disappointed; the German chemists they kidnapped in order to secure for themselves the secret of superior dye-making, and so on.

We are also introduced to the houses they lived in on the banks of the Brandywine, to their anniversary parties and their Fourth of July picnics in Christ Church, to their estates in Florida and Cuba and their vacations in Europe and their relationships throughout history, with Madame de Staël and Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln and Lillian Gish.

Since we are being told about so many generations of the same family, we are bound to be rewarded with much that is devious, odd and sad. There was womanizing and there was sexual repression. There was insanity and there was suicide. There was even a murder, although a du Pont didn't do it; it was done, instead, to a du Pont — by this account one of the nicer du Ponts. There were several politicians, none of them with any idea in his head except to promote the family interests. There were collectors of seashells and racing stables and and hummingbirds and tan nas.

There was a single about whom we get a co paragraphs, and a single p parently a bad one, whose not quoted. In other words your typical family in wh the poorest cousin was a aire. The general wore a to work in the morning at t and was followed around pack of dogs. Coleman liked young women. It is that once upon a time, en hotel suite and lifting up t cushion to find a pair of s knickers, Coleman said to ter: "Take these out and h filled." Pierre Samuel, or P. is called throughout. H chauffeur, after whom he hospital. But by far the mo esting of them all was Alfre

As a student at Massachu stitute of Technology, Alfr John L. Sullivan and foug prizefights to earn himself ey. He also met Thomas son and subsequently bro ficial light to the du Pont as well as inventing an ele trap. He played the violin guitar, and composed m taking a mistress, he directe his employees to marry he tablished them in a nearby house.

He built quite a few Delaware, including se black children, and told black leader: "I may even people a high school — children have demonstra they need one." He sued ins, unsuccessfully; he lo trying to can tomatoes; h in the Florida land grab a old, deaf, rich and happ third marriage.

Perhaps because they m many cousins, the du Pont er run their own compan on finishing "Blood Relat we to make of them? I fi like P.S. depressed and off, "gone to Africa," li Bach on the organ in t house. Where were the What does Mosley think nopoly capitalism? How explain Delaware? Is guilty? Mosley doesn't think, and the du Ponts cialize in doing so, and with a kind of factual flab

John Leonard is on the New-York Times.

Presidents' Y Auctioned in

NEW YORK (UPI) — Sequoia, used by preside Franklin D. Roosevelt thro aid Ford to cruise the Pot er, has been sold for a $500,000, the Sotheby Par auction house announced.

A spokeswoman said the vessel was purchased at a the Ocean Learning Ins Palm Beach, Fla., which turn it into a tourist attr fund its marine biology cur

The ship was sold on t of President Carter in Ap Most recently it was used side museum in North Beach, S.C., where it was 200,000 persons.

BRIDGE — By Alan T

IN selecting a trump suit for slam purposes, the more solid of the possible suits should be chosen. A slow loser may be inevitable in the trump suit but avoidable in a side suit. And if a guess is involved, it is better to have the guess in a side suit, which does not need to be played immediately.

An illustration of this is the diagramed deal. In one room, the team that eventually won the event arrived in six spades with the North-South cards, and after an opening diamond lead had to make an immediate guess in the trump suit. The declarer misguessed and failed by one trick.

In the diagramed auction, North had thought of six spades when his partner opened the bidding. But he changed his mind when his mark-time response of two no-trump brought a rebid of three hearts. He then drove to six hearts, using Blackwood en route.

South won the opening diamond

	NORTH	
	♠KJ104	
	♡AK65	
	◇A103	
	♣Q4	
WEST		EAST
♠Q62		♠5
♡5		♡3742
◇Q986542		◇7
♣J7		♣A1088532
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠A9753	
	♡QJ103	
	◇KJ	
	♣K6	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	4N.T.	Pass
5◇	Pass	6♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond six.

lead with the jack and set taining some clues to the tion. He led a club to t and since East held the a fense could not score a ruff. East won the club a turned the suit. South wo king and drew all the trumps to reach this positi

NORTH	
♠KJ104	
♡—	
◇A10	
♣—	
WEST	EAS
♠Q62	♠8
♡—	♡—
◇Q98	◇—
♣—	♣1091
SOUTH	
♠A9753	
♡—	
◇K	
♣—	

The declarer noted wit that when he cashed the king, East discarded a could now do some counti

West was known to hi with exactly one heart a seven diamonds. In ad had already produced t and it appeared that he more cards in that suit.

He had dropped the J South's king at the third gesting either a doublet headed by J-10. If the might well have been clu opening lead in preferenc safe diamond.

Trusting his judgeme club suit, South played three spades. He cashed ace and finessed dummy's cessfully, bringing home largely because he had be sition to postpone the d the spade suit.

United Press International

Irvin Miller, head of the baseball players' union, announces that a strike date has been chosen and that no further exhibition games will be played before opening day of the season, April 9.

Halt Exhibition Games Before Season Opens in Week

Baseball Players Call Strike May 23

From Agency Dispatches

DALLAS, April 2 — Saying they were choosing a time when attendance would be increasing and teams would be taking fewer days off, the executive committee of the Major League Baseball Players Association voted here yesterday to begin a player strike May 23 unless a new basic agreement is reached.

The players also voted to play no more exhibition games this spring, again hitting the owners where they felt they could do the most damage. Several financially lucrative exhibition games were scheduled before opening day, April 9.

The executive committee, which met at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport for less than three hours, said in a series of sharply worded statements it was not backing down from the owners. The Players Association earlier voted, 967-1, to support the executive committee.

Major league owners reacted cautiously to the decision. "We owners have been asked by the commissioner not to make any statements about the situation," said Oakland's owner, Charles Finley, in a typical comment. "*It's been like this since it began.*"

A spokesman for Bowie Kuhn said the commissioner was waiting for a formal notice from the players before making any statements.

Ray Grebey, the owners' representative in the labor talks, said: "It is encouraging to note that the championship season will start as scheduled. It is the continued objective of major league baseball to achieve a negotiated settlement without interruption of the championship season."

School Is Out

The players' committee picked Friday, May 23, for the deadline because, it said, at that point in the season, teams are taking fewer days off and many schools are no longer in session. Also, that is the beginning of the Memorial Day weekend. Another factor is that by May 23, younger players will have received several paychecks and have had *time to save money.*

By playing no more exhibition games, the players will hurt the owners immediately. For instance, this weekend the Los Angeles Dodgers, California Angels and San Diego Padres were scheduled to begin a five-game set of exhibition games in California where officials had hoped for crowds in excess of 45,000 each day.

"We're trying to make a move that will show we're interested in negotiating in good faith," said pitcher Jon Matlack, the Texas Rangers' player representative. "We're opening the season on time because we care about the fans.

"We're cutting off their best revenue days and also showing the fans we want to play. We're telling the owners we want to play, but they are determined to force us to strike. They have even taken out some sort of strike insurance, and they've refused to negotiate."

The major disagreement is over the signing of free agents, those players who fulfill their contracts to one team and are free to negotiate with other teams. For the last four years, baseball teams have been able to sign free agents with minimal compensation to the team losing the player — a condition the owners want changed.

"They still insist only on compensation for free agency and that would end free agency," said Marvin Miller, the head of the players' union.

The owners' association, headed by Grebey, has submitted a free agency proposal that, basically, would provide for compensation. It would allow the team signing a free agent to protect 15 players on its 40-man major league roster and the team losing the player to pick one of the remaining 25 players. The players say this point is not negotiable.

Matlack defended the strike move, saying, "An emotional decision based on negotiations would be to stop now. But now, the owners minimize their losses because of off days. We wanted to pick a time when their backs are against the wall. No one wants this, but we feel we're being forced into it."

But other sources said the owners may be much more united than they were in 1972 when players struck for 13 days, eliminating 86 games of the regular season.

Grebey later said the owners had established several guidelines in response to the players' decision:

- Camps will remain open to those players who wish to work out for the rest of the spring training period.
- Players who stay in the spring training camps and work out will be provided the usual transportation with their club to the city in which they open the season.
- Since the indrvidual player contracts require that players will appear in scheduled exhibition games, and since the players have announced they will not appear in such games, meal money, allowances and hotel costs will not be paid.
- All players will be required to be in playing condition on opening day, consistent with the terms of the basic agreement.

NBA Playoffs Begin First Phase

By Sam Goldaper

EW YORK, April 2 (NYT) — : Seattle SuperSonics are an experienced team and the defending *tional Basketball Association* mpions. They execute well and ally set the tempo of a game. Ju- Erving of the Philadelphia 76ers ently said of the Sonics. "They ow how to lull teams into a false urity."

So why are the Sonics playing in le opening round of the NBA reoffs, the two-of-three-game se- fro that are usually reserved for the de.ker teams in the league? This ga on the Sonics finished with a of 16 won-lost record, the second Li in the Pacific Division and to th best in the league overall.

he 12-team playoff structure is de that only the four division its pions — Boston in the Atlan- fa Atlanta in the Central, ot ukee in the Midwest and Los la s in the Pacific — received und byes. The Sonics had G bad 10-day stretch in which th lost four out of five games, and M finished behind the Lakers.

Only One Setback

Ki N st ius the Sonics open the playoffs ly ght at home against the Port- Trail Blazers, a team they beat N times in six regular-season w tings, *including a 135-104 victo-* G unday night.

la other opening-round games, de ston will have the home-court ga ntage over the San Antonio cl s, as will the Philadelphia 76ers ha ast the Washington Bullets, and Phoenix Suns against Kansas Kings. The Spurs and the kets split their six games this p on, the 76ers beat the Bullets in of their six meetings, and the t lost once in six games with the s.

"We're going into the playoffs as anderdog," Lenny Wilkens, the es' coach said after a practice on, "and I like that role. It gets ers up for a game when they are underdogs. It gives them a greater incentive. I think the only time we were favored all of last season was in the championship round against the Bullets, and at that time we had a 3-1 lead in the series and we were playing very well."

Here is a look at the first-round matchups:

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Philadelphia-Washington

Philadelphia (59-23) — The 76ers have a powerful front line in Caldwell Jones, Darryl Dawkins and Erving and strong backups in Bobby Jones and Steve Mix. The only problem has been in the backcourt since Doug Collins was sidelined for the season following surgery. However, the 76ers obtained a class guard in Lionel Hollins, acquired from Portland. Henry Bibby and Jim Spanarkel have played well recently.

Washington (39-43) — The Bullets have been plagued by injuries and were *fortunate to make* the playoffs without Bobby Dandridge and Mitch Kupchak, key front-liners. Elvin Hayes is still an outstanding offensive threat, and Wes Unseld gets up for the big games. The backcourt has been a problem all season. Kevin Grevey has been on a torrid shooting spree, especially from 3-point range. In his last four games he has made 12 3-point baskets in 22 attempts.

Houston-San Antonio

Houston (41-41) — The Rockets and Spurs struggled much of the season and are pretty evenly matched. The key to the Rockets' success is Moses Malone, but the 6-foot-11-inch center twisted an ankle Sunday against the Indiana Pacers. He underwent treatment and practiced yesterday. Malone, with his scoring and rebounding, can dominate a game. Billy Paultz, the backup center, spent four and a half seasons with the Spurs before his trade to the Rockets earlier in the season. Calvin Murphy is an outstanding shooter and Rick Barry is a streak shooter.

San Antonio (41-41) — The Spurs are a run-and-gun team that is last in the league in defense and tops in offense. George Gervin won the league scoring title this season for the third year in a row. Larry Kenon and James Silas can also score. The bench strength is questionable.

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Seattle-Portland

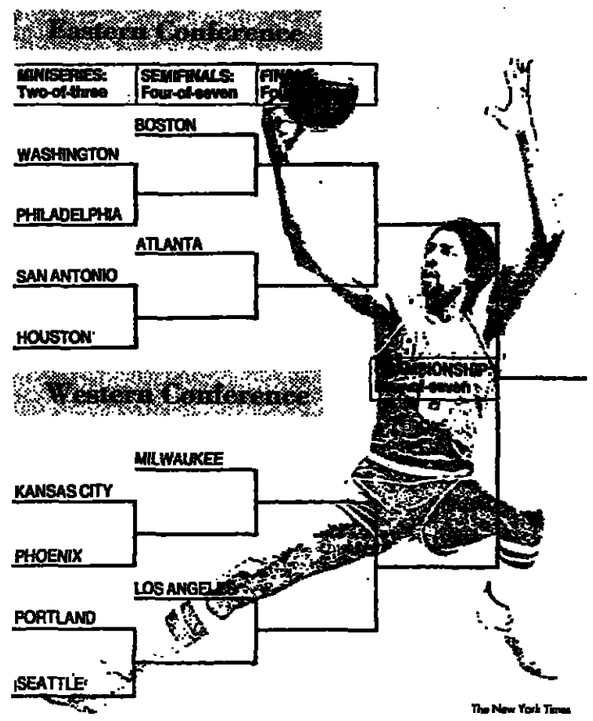
Seattle (56-26) — The Sonics' starting team has been together for three seasons, and Gus Williams and Dennis Johnson make up one of the finest backcourt combinations in the league. John Johnson has been called the "perfect small forward," and Lonnie Shelton gives the front line brawn. Jack Sikma is an outstanding young center. When Shelton missed the last five games with a knee injury, James Bailey, the rookie, and Paul Silas, who has been around for 16 seasons, filled in, and the Sonics won four of five games.

Portland (38-45) — *The Trail* Blazers, battered by injuries all season, have the worst record of any team in the playoffs. The biggest plus is Calvin Natt, a 20-point-plus scorer, obtained in a trade with the New Jersey Nets.

Phoenix-Kansas City

Phoenix (55-27) — The Suns are led offensively by Paul Westphal (21.9 points a game). Walter Davis (21.5) and Len Robinson (17.3). Alvan Adams is one of the finest rebounding and passing centers in the league. They emphasize team defense and offense. Their major weaknesses have been size and strength.

Kansas City (47-35) — The Kings, leading the Midwest Division by five games at the All-Star break, have not played well since. They split their final 24 games. Otis Birdsong (22.7) and Phil Ford, who averaged 7.4 assists a game, are key players. Nevertheless, the Suns found a way to stop Ford last season when they met in the conference semi-final.



The New York Times

NHL Playoffs: By the Numbers

By Jim Naughton

NEW YORK, April 2 (NYT) - To talk hockey at this time of year is to talk numbers. The first number is 16. Sixteen teams make the National Hockey League playoffs, which begin Tuesday. The second number is 8. The top 8 teams have the home-ice advantage in the first round of playoffs. Simple so far, right?

One more rule before the confusion: In hockey, teams are ranked according to points. If two teams have the same number of points, the playoff spot goes to the team with *the greater number of victories.*

Now then. After last night's games, the Edmonton Oilers with 66 points and the Washington Capitals with 66 points, both of whom would make the playoffs if the season ended today, are trying to hold off the Vancouver Canucks with 66 points, the Detroit Red Wings with 63 points and the Quebec Nordiques with 60 points, all of whom would not.

Victories Count

The reason Washington would make the playoffs and Vancouver would not is that the Capitals have won more games than the Canucks. To complicate things a bit further, the Oilers, Capitals and Canucks have two games remaining, while the Red Wings and Nordiques have three games to play.

The Nordiques' chances are slim because their remaining contests include games with the second-place Montreal Canadiens and the third-place Buffalo Sabres.

The slumping Red Wings recently dismissed Bobby Kromm as coach, and Ted Lindsey, the general manager, is running the team. The Red Wings' remaining games include tough contests with the Canadiens and the Chicago Black Hawks.

The Capitals have games remaining with the Flyers and the Atlanta Flames. The Oiler and Canuck schedules are not so imposing. They faced each other last night in Vancouver in a game the Canucks had to win, and did.

Not only the losers are scrambling. Higher in the standings, five teams are fighting for the four remaining places in the top eight. The New York Islanders, who have ridden a 10-game unbeaten streak into *fifth place, and the Minnesota* North Stars have 87 points each, but the Islanders have one more victory. The North Stars, however, have three games remaining while the Islanders have two.

The Islanders' two games are not easy ones. They face the Flames in Atlanta and the New York Rangers at home to end the season. The North Stars' schedule is not so difficult except for a game Sunday in Boston against the Bruins in their regular-season finale.

The Chicago Black Hawks are two points behind the Islanders and North Stars, with three games to play, none of which are against a team with a record over .500. Lou *Nanne, the North Stars'* general manager, thinks the Black Hawks will finish ahead of his team. "They have the benefit of the schedule," he said. "We only have one home game left."

Eddie Johnston, the Chicago coach, is taking nothing for granted, even though his team has games remaining with the lowly Colorado Rockies, the Winnipeg Jets and the Red Wings. "Things are so tight you can go from fifth to ninth on two games, and then you end up playing in somebody else's backyard," he said.

The other teams struggling to stay out of someone else's backyard are the Rangers, with 84 points, and the Flames, with 80.

The Flames and Rangers play similar schedules in this final week of the season. They play each other tonight and each team plays the Islanders and the Flyers. The Flames have the advantage of playing the Islanders at home.

Above the scrambling are four teams that are assured of the home-ice advantage: Philadelphia in first, Buffalo in second, Montreal in *third and the Boston Bruins just* 1 point behind in fourth. The Flyers will play the 16th-place team, while the 2d-place team will play the 15th-place team and so on.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	47	11	20	114	320	244
y-NY Islanders	37	28	13	87	272	243
y-NY Rangers	37	30	10	84	296	272
y-Atlanta	34	31	12	80	268	255
Washington	27	39	12	66	255	285

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y-Chicago	32	25	19	83	232	239
y-St. Louis	32	34	12	76	255	274
Edmonton	27	39	12	66	294	319
Vancouver	25	37	16	66	247	276
Colorado	19	46	13	51	230	299
Winnipeg	18	48	11	47	206	304

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	45	20	12	102	311	233
y-Los Angeles	30	34	14	74	285	304
y-Pittsburgh	29	36	13	71	244	290
Hartford	25	33	19	69	285	301
Detroit	26	40	11	63	262	291

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
y-Buffalo	44	17	16	104	292	194
y-Boston	44	20	13	101	300	224
y-Minnesota	36	26	15	87	307	246
Toronto	34	38	5	73	297	314
Quebec	25	42	10	60	239	292

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 3, Quebec 3 (Ververgaert (14), Leach (47), Linseman (21); Chisperfield (21), Cloutier 2 (40)).

St. Louis 5, Chicago 2 (Crombeen (10), Federko (35), Sutter (23), Klassen (9), Potvin (17); O'Connell (6), Sedlbauer (23)).

Vancouver 5, Edmonton 0 (Baldrirev 2 (27), Williams (30), Gradin (29), Fraser (17)).

Buffalo 5, Atlanta 2 (Perreault 2 (37), Selling 2 (25), Martin (44); Lever (33), Nilsson (39)).

New York Islanders 1, Minnesota 1 (Gerine (26); Polich (10)).

Toronto 5, Hartford 4 (Hickey (29), Martin 2 (6), Anderson (25), Vlove (21); Stoughton 2 (53), Allison 2 (15)).

Los Angeles 4, Colorado 3 (Simmer (54), Goldup 2 (10), Taylor (38); Schmautz (24), Debois (26), Valiquette (25)).

Washington 6, Pittsburgh 2 (Gustafsson (22), Mulvey (15), Edberg (22), Walter (23), Gartner (36), Hanssleben (12); Tatton (5), Kehoe (27)).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Optioned Bobby Clark, outfielder, Jim Dorsey, pitcher, Brian Harper, catcher, and John Harris and Dickie Thon, infielders, to Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Tom Chevalek, pitcher, and Don Whitmer, catcher, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Traded Odell Jones, pitcher, to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a player to be named later. Sent Jerry Narron, catcher, and Dave Henderson, outfielder, to Spokane of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

CHICAGO CUBS—Sent George Riley, Dave Geisel and Randy Martz, pitchers; Mike O'Berry and Mike Gordon, catchers; Steve Davis and Steve Macko, infielders, and Jesus Figueroa and *Karl Pagel, outfielders, to their minor league* camp for reassignment.

NEW YORK METS—Released Bruce Boisclair, outfielder. Sent Kelvin Chapman, second baseman, Butch Benton, catcher, Jose Moreno and Mookie Wilson, outfielders, and Juan Berenguer and Scott Holman, pitchers, to Tidewater of the International League.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Sent Gene Pentz and Rick Jones, pitchers, and Vance Law and Rod Gilbreath, infielders, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIONS—Signed Kevin Cole and Lafayette Donnell, running backs, to 1980 contracts.

COLLEGE

LAFAYETTE—Named Will Rackley, head basketball coach.

Red Smith

Every Minute Counts in Boxing

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 2 (NYT) — In the fourth round, John Tate threw a straight right hand plumb in the middle of Mike Weaver's black whiskers. "Nothing on it!" yelled Ray Barnes, one of Weaver's seconds, and Mike seemed to agree. He charged like a bull, and Ernesto Magana Ansorena, the referee, warned, "Watch the head."

In the 11th, Barnes cried: "Come on, Mike! Make him do something!" Mike didn't, and John didn't.

In the 12th, a hook to Tate's round visage drove him backward across the ring. Weaver pursued him hungrily, but John fled, grabbed and survived. "Don't let him get away," Barnes pleaded in the 12th, but Weaver merely stalked his prey at long distance.

In the third minute of the 15th round of Tate's first defense of the half-championship that the heavyweight won last October in South Africa, John still had the title. That's all he had left as Weaver rushed him into a corner, but Tate was ahead in the scoring of all three judges.

Then Weaver threw a hook to the giblets. Tate went as rigid as a plate-glass window. A hook to the head — it didn't look heavy — left him tilted to his left at a 45-degree angle. Another right caught him as he fell on his face. He did not stir.

Weaver leaped like a springbok and crashed to the canvas. And, as he rolled in joy beside his prostrate adversary, his face came up *smeared with blood. Somehow he* had managed to cut himself, something Tate's fists had not accomplished.

Forty-five seconds more, and Tate would have retained his title as the heavyweight champion of the World Boxing Association's world. Now he lay prone, and his manager, Ace Miller, tried to roll John's 232 pounds over. By the time they got him onto his back, paramedics were in the ring administering oxygen. A stretcher was brought in but not used. Tate was supported to his dressing room.

This was the second of four title fights televised on a single show from three cities. Earlier, 12,769 witnesses in the University of Tennessee's Stokely Athletics Center saw Eddie Gregory, from the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, stop Marvin Johnson, the WBA's light-heavyweight champion, in the 11th round. Then they watched a giant television screen as Sugar Ray Leonard successfully defended the World Boxing Council's welterweight championship against England's Davey Green in Landover, Md., and Larry Holmes retained the WBC's heavyweight crown in a bout against Leroy Jones in Las Vegas, Nev.

Four title matches — even four half-title matches — in a single show constitute an embarrassment of riches unprecedented even in this electronic age, but TV and the promoters won't run out of champions soon. Where there used to be 8 weight classes there are now 12, counting junior and super divisions. There are 23 world champions, with the WBC and the WBA concurring only on Alan Minter as middleweight champion.

Up to its sudden ending, the Tate-Weaver performance promised to be the dullest of the features. Since turning pro after Teofilo Stevenson of Cuba *dismantled him in* the 1976 Olympics, Tate had won 20 bouts in a row without exciting anyone except Bob Arum, the promoter.

By outpointing South Africa's Gerrie Coetzee in workmanlike but unspectacular fashion in Pretoria, John succeeded to the half-title relinquished by Muhammad Ali. Some student of military history called that fight "the second Bore War," but it established Tate as champion of Duane Bobick, Kallie Knoetze and Coetzee.

Weaver, on the other hand, came into the ring with a record of 20 victories and 9 defeats. He had been outpointed by Rodney Bobick and knocked out by Holmes and a menagerie of predators named Howard Smith, Billy Ryan, Larry Frazier and Duane Bobick. He had also lost a 12-round decision to Holmes' opponent, Jones.

Curiously, Weaver said Tate gave him a harder time and hit him more good shots than Holmes had when the other half-champion flattened him in the 12th. This seems a debatable point, but Mike is the only living authority on the subject.

Changes in Store

The result left the best-laid plans of several citizens aft agley. Arum and Muhammad Ali had been talking up an Ali comeback against Tate, to be followed by a match between the winner and Holmes. Now Weaver says he'll take Ali and then Holmes.

"Ali has always been my idol," Mike said. "I love the man, and I respect him. But I'll fight him and beat him."

Injured Driver In Good Spirits Despite Paralysis

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 2 (UPI) — Clay Regazzoni, the Swiss racing driver who injured his spine and head in a crash in the Long Beach Grand Prix on Sunday, was reported to be in good spirits yesterday but doctors were unable to say whether paralysis of his legs would be permanent.

His condition was listed as unchanged and satisfactory at St. Mary's Hospital following an afternoon examination by his doctor.

Regazzoni has been unable to move his legs since his Ensign-4 crashed into a concrete retaining wall at 150 mph during the Grand Prix. Regazzoni, trapped in the car for 20 minutes, suffered internal injuries and a compound fracture of his right leg in addition to the spine and head injuries.

He underwent spinal surgery Sunday night.

Gervin Top NBA Scorer Third Consecutive Season

EW YORK, April 2 (AP) — *rge Gervin of the San Antonio* rs finished the National Basket- Association season with a 33.1 ring average and became the a player in the league's 34-year ory to win three or more consec- e scoring titles.

an Antonio's guard joined orge Mikan, Neil Johnston, Bob Adoo and Wilt Chamberlain, o holds the NBA mark by leadin scoring for seven successive sons.

Gervin scored 40 or more points 18 games this season, according inal league statistics. He also hit the season-high of 55, against on Jan. 23.

Lloyd Free of San Diego was second with a scoring average of 30.2, followed by Adrian Dantley of Utah (28.0), Julius Erving of Philadelphia (26.9) and Moses Malone of Houston (25.8).

Malone was supplanted as the league's rebound leader by Swen Nater of San Diego. Nater, who had 12 games with 20 or more rebounds, had a 15 average to 14.5 for Malone.

Michael Ray Richardson of the New York Knicks, a second-year pro, was a double winner, in assists with a 10.1 average and in steals, with 3.23 a game.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeless Lakers was tops in blocked shots for the fourth time in seven years, averaging 3.41 a game.

Abdul-Jabbar also placed second to Cedric Maxwell of Boston in field goal percentage. Maxwell shot .609 to Abdul-Jabbar's .604 as they became the first players besides Chamberlain to shoot over .600 from the field in a season.

Fred Brown of Seattle was the first leader in three-point field goal percentage with a .443 mark. Overall, the NBA average in three-point attempts was .280, on 1,403 for 5,003.

Rick Barry of Houston was the top free throw shooter for the fifth time in the last six years, with a .935 mark. He raised his lifetime average to .900. Barry, with six overall titles, now is one behind Bill Sharman.

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE
First Round
— Washington at Philadelphia
Philadelphia at Washington
— Washington at Philadelphia
necessary
(Winner plays Atlanta)

— San Antonio at Houston
— Houston at San Antonio
If necessary
(Winner plays Boston)

WESTERN CONFERENCE
First Round
— Portland at Seattle
— Seattle at Portland
If necessary
(Winner plays Milwaukee)

— Kansas City at Phoenix
— Phoenix at Kansas City
If necessary
(Winner plays Los Angeles)

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	78	1024	505	2585	33.1
Free, SD	68	737	572	2055	30.2
Dantley, Utah	68	720	443	1903	28.0
Ervine, Phi	78	838	420	2100	26.9
Malone, Hou	82	778	563	2119	25.8
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	82	835	364	2034	24.8
Issel, Den	82	715	517	1951	23.8
Hayes, Wash	81	761	334	1859	23.0
Birdsong, KC	82	781	286	1858	22.7
Mitchell, Cle	82	775	270	1820	22.2

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Nater, SD	81	352	864	1216	15.0
Malone, Hou	82	573	617	1190	14.5
Unseld, Wsh	82	334	760	1094	13.3
C.Jones, Ph	80	219	713	950	11.9
Sikma, Sea	82	198	710	908	11.1

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Richrdsn, NY	82	832	10.1
Archbld, Bos	80	671	8.4
Walker, Cle	76	607	8.0
Nixon, LA	82	642	7.8
Lucas, GS	80	602	7.5

Playoff Standings

(Top 16 make playoffs)

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	47	11	20	114	320	244
Buffalo	44	17	16	104	293	194
Montreal	45	20	13	102	311	233
Boston	44	20	13	101	300	224
NY Islanders	37	28	13	87	272	243
Minnesota	36	26	15	87	307	246
Chicago	33	25	19	85	232	239
NY Rangers	37	30	10	84	296	272
Atlanta	34	31	12	80	268	255
St. Louis	32	34	12	76	255	274
Los Angeles	30	34	14	74	285	304
Toronto	34	38	5	73	297	314
Pittsburgh	29	36	13	71	244	290
Hartford	25	33	19	69	285	301
Edmonton	27	39	12	66	294	319
Washington	27	39	12	66	255	285
Vancouver	25	37	16	66	247	276
Detroit	26	40	11	63	262	291
Quebec	25	42	10	60	239	292
Colorado	19	46	13	51	230	299
Winnipeg	18	48	11	47	206	304

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Art Buchwald

There's No Interest In Grommet-Making

WASHINGTON — The effect of high interest rates is hitting every sector of the U.S. economy. The idea is to slow down inflation, but there are many built-in dangers that I'm sure the administration has not considered.

I discovered one of them when I visited the American Grommet Factory — a vast complex covering 12 acres.

Buchwald

I realized that something was wrong when no one stopped me at the gate. When I drove in there was only one Mercedes-Benz parked in the giant lot, built to accommodate 10,000 cars.

It belonged to Harold Square, chairman and chief executive officer of American Grommet. I went directly to Harold's office. There wasn't even a secretary in sight.

* * *

Harold was on the phone talking to his bank. "I want $30 million in 60-day Treasury notes, $20 million in short-term triple-A bonds, and put $7 million into your money fund. Get back to me to confirm it." He hung up.

"Where is everyone, Harold?"

"There isn't anyone," Harold said. "I'm it."

"But who's making your grommets?"

"We're not making grommets any more. There's not enough money in it."

* * *

"I don't understand. Has American Grommet gone bankrupt?"

"On the contrary, we're doing better than ever. You see, we had a cash surplus of $200 million. When the prime rate was 5 or 6 percent, we had to make grommets to stay alive."

"How much profit did you make on your grommets?"

"Ten percent on the regular all-purpose grommet, and 15 percent on our super-lifetime one," Harold said. "It was actually a very nice business."

"Then why did you go out of it?"

"Well, when you can make 17 or 18 percent by just putting your money into Treasury notes, it makes no sense to manufacture grommets anymore."

"But the country needs grommets."

"Look, we're a business like any other business, and we have to make a profit for our stockholders. If we can make more on bank notes than we can on grommets, I have an obligation to do it, or I'll be sued."

"But all you're doing is making money on money. That doesn't do anything for the productivity of the country."

* * *

"That's easy for you to say. But do you realize how tough it is to run a grommet factory? You have to deal with unions, employee benefits, government regulations, late-paying customers, and surly clients. And all you make on it is a lousy 10 percent. But if you use the same money to buy notes, you're dealing with one guy at the bank, making one telephone call a day and the money just rolls in."

"It does sound easier than making grommets," I admitted. "But if everybody stops making a product and invests in the money market, there won't be anything to buy. Won't that spur inflation?"

"Probably. But I'm not a financial expert, and I'm sure the economists in Washington have a good answer to that one. After all, if they didn't know what they were doing, they wouldn't be there."

Washington Portraits Cleared for U.S. Sale

BOSTON (UPI) — The Boston Athenaeum's plan to sell its Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington jointly to two museums for $4.88 million has been approved in Suffolk County Probate Court.

The agreement calls for the portraits to be displayed for alternating three-year intervals at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts and at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Under the plan, the two museums will split the purchase price and own the portraits jointly. The portrait of George Washington is the one appearing on the $1 bill.

Being a Farrier Is No Shoe-In

'I've Been Kicked Too Many Times,' Says Horseshoer Ada Gates

By Sheila Moran

PASADENA, Calif. (LAT) — Ada Gates grew up around horses but someone else always changed their shoes.

Now it's Ada Gates who does the changing. The only female horseshoer in the United States and Canada with a union card, she works the Southern California racetrack circuit and also shoes horses at the Flintridge Riding Club near Pasadena.

The dangers? "Hitting your finger with a hammer and becoming a cripple," she said after work at the Santa Anita racetrack in nearby Arcadia. "They say God takes care of fools. I've been kicked too many times. I've been kicked in the head and knocked out. One more inch to the other side and you're dead."

According to the American Farriers Association, there are about 30,000 blacksmiths in the United States, including a few women who occasionally shoe horses on farms and in stables. But there are only 400 members in the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, AFL-CIO.

Gates, 36, got started in 1971 when she lived in Vail, Colo., skiing for fun and working as a waitress to support herself. She bought a mare but had difficulty getting her shod. She found a cowboy who people said could do it, "but he was in a bar and drunk so I did it myself."

She then took an intensive two-month course at Oklahoma Farrier College and began shoeing neighbors' horses on weekends for extra money. Soon she had a full-time business.

Outside Work

"I wanted to stay in the West and I didn't want to be a waitress forever," she said. "I wanted to work outside because the Rocky Mountains are beautiful. I bought a farm two hours from Vail and did ranch horses, rodeo horses, quarter horses and Western pleasure horses. Business peaked and I sort of cruised for two years."

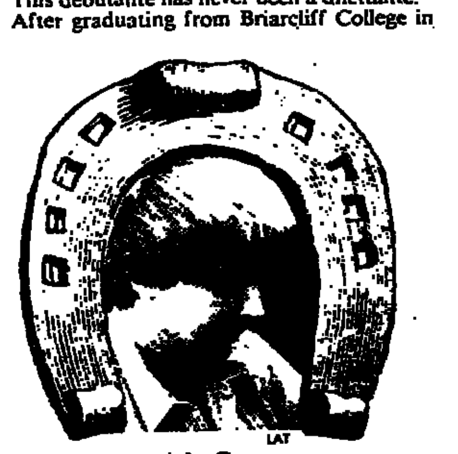
In June, 1977, she moved to California because she wanted to work with thoroughbreds. She apprenticed by shoeing hunters and jumpers. Then she met an official of the farriers' union, who encouraged her to get a union card. The six-hour union exam is "like a bar exam and I flunked the first time," she said. The exam tests such skills as making bar (or closed) shoes and open shoes and aptitude with a forge in brazing (welding the shoe) and swedging (shaping the ground surface) of the shoe.

Three months later, in February, 1978, she took the exam again and passed. She then became licensed by the state to work at pari-mutuel tracks operating under California Horse Racing Board regulations.

Gates, the daughter of a retired executive of Corning Glass, grew up on Long Island, attended exclusive schools and rode her horses at exclusive clubs. Her grandfather, a member of the New York State Racing Commission, started her riding at age 4 on a Shetland pony named Rosie, and horses have been a part of her life ever since.

But nobody was prepared when she turned farrier. "When I became a blacksmith my mother hit the roof, my father was speechless and my brother — he operates a 20,000-acre ranch in Montana — thought I was out of my mind," she said. "But now they tell their friends, 'You know what Ada does —?' "

This debutante has never been a dilettante. After graduating from Briarcliff College in



LAT

Ada Gates

New York, she lived in Madrid for a year, learned Spanish and earned her living as a modern jazz dancer. Then she returned to New York, worked as an actress and dancer and made enough money to survive. She earned more in subsequent years as road manager for Bob Dylan and Janis Joplin. Then she settled in Colorado.

Pretty Things

She now lives in a Pasadena bungalow filled with family heirlooms and "pretty things I adore." Her dinner guests include theater people and well-to-do bachelors as well as friends from her work.

"I don't want my life to be limited to the racetrack," she said.

She enjoys throwing lavish parties and taking groups of her friends' children to the theater or ballet. Hers is an Auntie Mame personality, always ready for a new adventure or to embrace a new friend.

Her professional colleagues have only praise for her work.

"I've heard only the highest regard for her," said Walter Taylor, president of the American Farriers Association, of which Gates has been a member for six years.

Trainer Sid Martin, currently at Santa Anita: "I'm very high on her or I wouldn't be using her. She's complete; she's thorough. You don't have horses hitting themselves and the other complications you can have. Hers is not the kindest of arts. You can get beat up pretty good sometimes."

Said Jimmy Williams, trainer at Flintridge: "I don't think women are strong enough, brave enough, but Ada is very good, surprisingly so. She cares about what she does and goes to shoeing clinics to get better. She's a good horsewoman and also speaks Spanish and gets along with the grooms."

Williams said that Gates recently repaired a quarter crack — like a hangnail — on a horse by drilling four holes and making a plate. The horse had been lame but Gates removed the pressure and the horse is now sound.

Worth a Lifetime

She keeps her equipment in two vehicles. Her truck, containing her forge and anvil, is at Flintridge. Equipment for the racetrack fills the trunk of her Volvo. Counting the truck, her equipment is worth "easily $20,000, and my anvil is worth a lifetime," she said. "There's a long period in the beginning when you collect material and then wait till you have some money to get more."

Wearing a leather apron over her jeans, and a practical Dutch-boy haircut, Ada Gates shoes between five and seven horses a day. A racehorse, which wears a light aluminum shoe, takes about 30 minutes, hunters and jumpers an hour because they wear a heavier shoe.

Her busy season is the spring, when extra horses come in from the yearling sales, and she expects to shoe nine a day. The average racehorse weighs 1,100 pounds; the average hunter or jumper, 1,150.

"I've been kicked and stepped on and laid up for two days but — knock on wood — I've never been sent to the hospital. This job is hard on your back. The horses lean on you and start jerking you. You wind up getting arthritis and lower-back pains."

She grossed about $35,000 last year but her expenses were about $12,000.

There are easier ways to make a living, she said, "but I wouldn't trade this for anything. It's working outside and I couldn't be happier. I love horses."

Said Williams: "I danced with her at the Hunt Ball and she's a good dancer. But I'd hate to make a pass at her. She might hit me with her anvil."

PEOPLE: Osmonds Open in London: One Family, Divisible

The singing Osmond family is breaking up into a quartet and solo acts by **Jimmy, Donny** and **Marie**. "This is our last tour together, so we want to make it unforgettable," said the oldest Osmond, **Alan**, 30, after the family arrived in London to start a concert series. But while splitting up for television and concert appearances, all seven will still make records together, they said. Marie, 20, said: "I have been given a four-year contract with an American television network for a number of solo shows, and I am also going into films." Donny, 22, and Jimmy, 17, also plan to go it alone. Alan said he'll form an Osmond quartet with younger brothers **Wayne, Jay** and **Merrill**.

* * *

Edith Bunker, the wife of television's Archie Bunker, is going to be killed off in the first episode of "Archie Bunker's Place" next autumn. **Norman Lear**, the producer who made U.S. television history with the show, originally titled "All in the Family," confirmed from Los Angeles that the character of Edith Bunker would not be around when the show starts its 11th season. That's so that Archie Bunker, the show's bigoted purveyor of misanthropy and malapropisms, "may have a new woman in his life, to go on dates and to fight with," Lear said. "It grieves me to say so, because Edith is as close to me as an older sister, but, painful as it is, she must go so that Archie can have a new romantic interest." **Jean Stapleton**, who originated the Edith role, grew tired of weekly television last year and decided not to return in the current season as a regular character. The show's title was changed, and the action was set largely in Archie's bar. Miss Stapleton's Edith, who appeared only occasionally, was referred to as being "at home." "Jean doesn't want to return to do a show in which she passes away," Lear said, "so next season Archie — **Carroll O'Connor** — will probably return from a trip, and the viewer will learn Edith died."

* * *

Alexander Haig, 55, the White House chief of staff under **Richard Nixon** and a former NATO commander, underwent open heart surgery in Houston. He was reported in good condition.

* * *

If you think it's all whipped cream in the recording industry, consider the plight of **Ian Copeland**, president of Frontier Booking International. He had no trouble getting a rock group called **The Police** booked into Taipei for what would have been Taiwan's first rock concert. Then the real police tumbled and it was off. Says Copeland, "They probably thought the group was a bunch of clean-cut law enforcers." And why not — booked as they were, by "FBI"? Copeland finally did manage to book The Police into Bombay, only to discover after the fact that he couldn't legally take money out of India. But everybody got paid. Copeland took the payoff in Air India airline tickets.

* * *

John Phillips, a lead singer in the Mamas and the Papas rock group in the 1960s, has become a papa again. His third wife, the actress **Genevieve Waite**, bore a daughter, as yet unnamed, in Old Greenwich, Conn. The Phillipses are also the mama and papa of an 8-year-old boy, **Tamerlane**, and Phillips is the father of **MacKenzie Phillips**, the 20-year-old actress, by his first wife.

* * *

The New Bedford, Mass., School Committee fired a music teacher who said she could not sing the national anthem or other patriotic songs because of her religion. The committee voted to dismiss **Debra Fournier** after a hearing at which School Superintendent **Paul Rodriguez** recommended that she be "terminated for insubordination." Mrs. Fournier had told the committee she would not sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Onward Christian Soldiers" or "America the Beautiful" because of her religious beliefs as a Jehovah's Witness.

* * *

The burglar who broke into **Susan Baber**'s home in Bristol, England, couldn't have picked worse timing. Miss Baber, 20, had just broken up with her boyfriend and the chip on her shoulder was big enough to make shingles. "I felt like taking it out on someone," she says. And she did. She clouted the burglar, chased him into the street, knocked him down, broke his nose with a solid right hook and dragged him to a neighbor's house to await police. The next day, as Miss Baber collected a police citation for bravery, she recapped the fight: "He was quite a bit bigger than me, but there was no way I was going to let him go once I'd caught him." Her boyfriend had better watch it.

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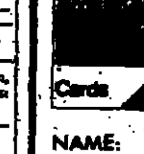

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